The Columbian.

VOL 40. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY DECEMBER 21, 1905. NO. 51.

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS.

AT THE

Farmers National Bank.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $140,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C. M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

1905 1906

We Greet Our Patrons and Friends with the Compliments of the Season.

The year now about to close has been a very prosperous one—We have been blessed with abundant crops, our mills and factories have been running steadily at their utmost capacity, and labor has been fully employed at good wages.—

These favorable conditions have added materially to the wealth of the people. It is our business and pleasure to aid you in caring for, or investing the surplus funds accumulated.

Possibly you are already a patron of this Bank, if not

We Invite You To Become One With The New Year

The Bloomsburg National Bank

A. Z. SCHOCH, President. WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier.

A MAN'S CHRISTMAS

What most Men want for Christmas is something that they can wear.

House Coats, Bath Robes, Rain Coats, Neckwear, Gloves or any of the numerous articles that you can select so well from our Haberdashery Department.

An Overcoat or Suit would make an

Admirable Christmas Gift

Bring in your measurements and, if the garments do not fit, we'll cheerfully make any exchanges or refund your money after Christmas.

Come to a Man's store for a Man's Christmas.

BEN GIDDING

Corner Main and Center Sts.

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

HAZING AT ANNAPLOIS

In spite of the tragedy at the United States Naval Academy a few weeks ago when one cadet died as the result of a fight with another, the practices that led to this result have been continued. Last week another cadet became unconscious by being compelled to stand on his head for ten minutes. The commandant of the Academy has recommended to the Secretary of the Navy the expulsion of one cadet who was engaged in the hazing, and of an other who was on duty and did not report it.

It is only by such vigorous measures that the practice can be broken up. And it can be stopped just as soon as the authorities stop winking at it, and show that they are in earnest. The cadets call the treatment meted out to the youngest classmen "discipline." It is in fact nothing but brutal cowardice.

No third classman at the Academy, and no sophomore in college would dare to attempt to heap upon other young men the indignities practiced at so many institutions of learning, under any other circumstances. Knowing that if their victim resists, or if he reports to the authorities what he has had to suffer, he will be a marked man and will be driven out by the treatment he is sure to receive, they presume upon this fact, and dare to do what they would be soundly thrashed for if they tried it anywhere else. Instead of exercising a manly authority over their subordinates they simply act like cowardly brutes. It is time for the government to take a hand, and put a stop to this sort of thing.

A resolution providing for a thorough investigation of the situation and conditions at the naval academy has been introduced in Congress by Representative Loud, of Michigan. The investigation is to be made by the House naval committee, which is especially instructed to "ascertain and report whether violations of the law and the regulations governing the academy continue and whether hazing, running and class fist fighting continue in practice there and the knowledge of and responsibility of the officers of the academy for any conditions found to exist."

THE COURT

A session of court was held on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, the associates on the bench. The following business was transacted:

Petition was presented for the appointment of trustees in the estate of Henry Hartzel, and the Court appointed Hannah M. Hartzel trustee of the fund agreeable to prayer of petitioners.

A petition by the executors of the same estate for a discharge was granted by court.

A petition was presented by the tax payers of Pine Township, to change the system of taxation in said township from a work tax to a money tax. Petition was granted, the same to be submitted to the taxpayers of said township at the coming February election.

The bond of M. H. Rhodes, county treasurer-elect, was approved as far as it relates to the commonwealth.

In re private road in Hemlock township, near county bridge over Hemlock creek, report of viewers in favor of road was confirmed ni si.

FIRST NATIONAL DIVIDEND

The First National Bank of Bloomsburg has declared an extra dividend of 3 per cent, making their dividends for the year amount to 15 per cent. The surplus is now $135,000.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Petition presented on behalf of the estate of David C. Albertson, deceased, to change certain lands under terms of will. Rule discharged and costs placed on petitioners.

In the case of Richard Rough vs. Pennsylvania C. & M. Company, judgment by agreement for $625.

In the trespass case of Emma Michael vs the S. B. & B. Railroad, by agreement, judgment for $2000, plaintiff to pay all costs in the case.

In the case of W. P., Clara A., and H. L. Vanderslice vs. the S. B. and B. Railroad, a petition was presented for viewers to assess damages. The following were appointed by Court: William Kramer, George M. Ikeler, Isaac Reichards, I. T. Sweppenheiser, T. H. Shuman, George W. Kelchner and A. P. Young.

Alfred Shaffer vs. H. H. Grotz and Wesley Shaffer, deceased, verdict for plaintiff for the sum of $325.

A petition of the State Capital Savings and Loan Association was presented for a rule on H. A. M'Killip, receiver of the Bloomsburg Iron Co. to issue a quit claim as prayed for.

In re Bloomsburg Iron Co., petition presented for disposition of old books, etc., and discharge of receiver, and agreement of counsel filed; the Court granted the order as agreed upon, and the receiver and sheriff directed to comply therwith within 30 days, and H. A. M'Killip is discharged from his appointment as receiver of the Bloomsburg Iron Co.

J. S. WOODS DEAD

James Sanderson Woods died on Wednesday afternoon at his residence in the Sanitarium building, at three o'clock, aged 84 years, 6 months and 21 days.

He was a son of William and Frances Woods and was born in Danville on May 29 1821. Portions of his life were spent there and at Mifflinville, Rohrsburg, New Columbus, Orangeville, Stillwater, and Bloomsburg. He was engaged at various times in clerking, mercantile trade, traveling salesman, powder making, farming and real estate. During the Civil War he was revenue assessor for this district. He had a wide acquaintance and was familiarly known as "Governor" Woods.

He was married in 1849 to Mary Ann Lazarus, who survives him. One son, John L., foreman of the *Republican* office in this town also survives him. Another son, James died in 1895.

The funeral will be held on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, and the remains will be taken on the B. & S. to Orangeville for burial.

IRONDALE COMPANY GOT CONTRACT

At the opening of the bids for lighting the town, at the council meeting last Thursday night, the bid of the Irondale Electric Light Company were $3.90 a month arc lights, and $1.00 a month for 32 candle power incandescents. That of the American Electric Light Company was $6.25 a month for arcs, and $1 40 for incandescents. It was expected that after opening the bids there would be an open auction, the contract to be given to the lowest bidder, but manager Duy declined to bid, stating that the bid of the Irondale Company was less than the light could be made for.

Councilman Runyon figured that the new contract would save the town $2,324 a year, or $11,620 in five years. The old contract was $6.66 for arcs, and $1,50 for incandescents.

THIRTY YEARS A PRINTER

On December 20th, 1875 a young man of about seventeen years entered the COLUMBIAN office as an apprentice to learn the printer's trade. The office was then where the *Sentinel* now is, and the proprietors of the paper were Brockway and Elwell By strict and careful attention to business the young man soon became very proficient and in 1881 was made foreman of the office, a position which he has held continuously up to this time.

The record of George C. Roan for capability as a master of his trade and for constant fidelity to his business is one of much more than usual occurrence. Yesterday he completed thirty years in the same office under the same employer, and during all that time he has lost but very few days and then only for illness. For twenty-four years he has been foreman, and general assistant. During all these years the relations have been of the pleasantest, and there has scarcely a harsh word passed between the editor and his foreman. One is very fortunate in having such a man's services, and especially so as such men are very scarce articles nowadays. A combination of skilled workmanship, fidelity to employer, and personal character is a desirable combination, and Mr. Roan possesses them all in a high degree. It gives us pleasure to thus publicly express our appreciation of one who has been constantly associated with us for the past thirty years.

STUDENTS ARRIVING

Among the students who have already arrived home from college and seminary for the holidays, are Harry Beckley, Ralph Schwarz, Joseph Demaree from Dickinson College; Donald Herring of Princeton; Miss Winifred Beckley, Miss Laura Herring, Miss Sara Milleisen and Miss Imogene Miller are among the young ladies home from seminaries. Walter Brooke and Milton Yorks came home from Lafayette College on Wednesday, and Edward Elwell will arrive from Trinity College tomorrow.

MISS MABEL WALLER MARRIED.

The marriage of Miss Mabel, eldest daughter of Rev. and Mrs. D. J. Waller, took place at the home of the bride's parents in Indiana, Pa. on Wednesday morning. The bridegroom is Mr. James Mac, a prominent young attorney of that place. Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Schoch, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McKelvy and daughter Margaret went from here to attend the wedding. Only relatives were present.

CHRISTMAS DANCE

The annual Christmas Dance will be held at the Exchange Hotel on Tuesday evening, December 26th, Oppenheim's orchestra of Wilkes-Barre will furnish the music. The committee having the matter in charge are S. H. Harman, F. A. Ikeler, F. P. Pursel, C. W. McKelvy, A. W. Duy, H. Mont. Smith, K. F. Wirt and E. M. Savidge.

FOR A PUBLIC BUILDING

Congressman Samuels has introduced a bill in Congress to provide for a public building in Bloomsburg He has also introduced a similar bill for Shamokin and a number of other towns in the district. At present Bloomsburg stands about as much chance of getting a government building as the abode of his satanic majesty does of conducting successfully a cold storage department.

Suggestions

—AS TO—

XMAS GIFTS

Pocket Knives
Enamel Ware
Food Choppers
Carving Sets, Rogers
Asbestos Sad Iron Sets
Rochester Nickel Ware
Silver Ware, Fancy China
Watches, Mechanical Toys
Sleds, Rocking Horses, Etc.

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTED GOODS.

For Sale by

J. G. Wells.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

BARS MUST CLOSE AT 12.

Judge Staples has made an order that all bar-rooms must close at twelve o'clock midnight and not open before six o'clock in the morning. He also referred to a report which has been circulated to the effect that money has been paid by license applicants to outside parties for "influence" in obtaining their licenses. He stated that if any such instances are brought to the attention of the court the matter would be thoroughly investigated.

The order concerning bars in as follows:

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Columbia:"

"It is hereby ordered and directed by the Court that the Clerk of the said court of Quarter sessions of the peace shall have prepared and printed a notice to this effect:

"That every licensed hotel, restaurant or saloon for the sale of intoxicating liquors, either spirituous, vinous or malt, shall close every night at twelve o'clock and not to be opened until six o'clock a. m., the next day; and that on Saturday night each and every saloon shall be closed at the same hour, namely twelve o'clock, midnight, and not be opened until Monday morning at six o'clock.

"In the event of any violation of this order by any licensed hotel, restaurant or saloonkeeper, and the fact being brought to the attention of the Court, an application for license of the said places where such violations occur will be refused.

"This notice to be delivered to the several wards, boroughs and townships throughout the county, and the same to be served by the several constables upon the hotel, restaurant and saloonkeepers within their respective districts, without any cost to the county, it being part of the duty of said officer to serve orders of this nature without compensation.

"This order to relate to the bar part of said hotels, restaurants and saloons and restricting the sale of liquors during the hours mentioned.

By The Court,
C. B. STAPLES, P. J.,
43rd Judicial District Spec. Pres."

That Present or X-Mas

For years we have made a specialty of carrying a large line of useful gifts for the Holiday Trade. Articles of personal adornment are all right in their way, but an article that can be used all the year around, and that brightens up ones' home is certainly a more desirable gift.

Two Articles that are always acceptable and always useful.

Rockingchairs and Rugs.

We carry large lines of both and at prices ranging from 50 cents for a small velvet mat up to $25.00 for a carpet sized rug, and from $1.50 up to $20.00 for rockers; all prices in between, and in every grade. The best that can be bought for the money.

Look Our Line Over Before Purchasing.

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD.

4TH AND MARKET STREETS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

INVENTIONS TO HELP FIREMEN.

Helmet to Which Is Attached Air Tube and Telephone.

A novel fire-engine has recently been constructed for the fire department of Manchester, England, which contains, in addition to the usual features of an ordinary steam fire-engine, a number of additions designed to facilitate the operations of the firemen and to provide increased safety.

The first of these is an air-pump, connected by gearing with the crank shaft of the engine, which furnishes air through flexible metallic hose to the men working in dense smoke, or in places where they are subject to gas or fumes of acids or other chemicals. This flexible hose connected with a protective helmet is worn by the fireman, which is made of heavy leather extending down over the shoulders and supplied with an opening for the eyes and upper part of the face. The air enters at the back of the helmet and flows around the face, passing out of this opening, keeping the eyes and nose free from smoke. The helmet contains a telephone receiver and transmitter, whereby communication can be maintained with the officer at the fire-engine, and by means of a switchboard, if necessary, with a chief official. The engine has a small dynamo, located over the front wheels, and connected with the fly-wheel by means of a belt. This furnishes a current for eight 32-candlepower incandescent lamps through a flexible cable, so that, provided with a hand lamp, a fireman can penetrate dark and smoky apartment, where it is necessary often to cut off gas or oil supply.

The entire equipment, including the protective helmet for the firemen, is stowed in the forward part of the fire-engine, which is of the usual English pattern, and adds comparatively little to its weight.—Harper's Weekly.

An Idea in Billboards.

An American or Englishman looks in vain on the streets in Freiburg for any of the huge advertising billboards that disfigure to such a great extent his home cities. Flashing electric signs that blaze over half the heaven by night and demand in green and red and blue letters that one use "Brown's pure rye" or somebody else's "little liver pills" are also absent. In place of these necessities of the nineteenth century commercialism Freiburg has established a system of municipal bulletin boards and columns. There are fifty of these display places in the city, situated where they will attract the most attention without injuring in any way the appearance of the street as a whole. A person having something to announce goes to the city hall with his bills, pays his fee, which is 25 cents per square foot for the first day, and 10 cents for each succeeding day, with liberal reductions for long periods, and goes out. On his way home he will see the poster already sticking up his notice.—Pilgrim.

Japanese Emperor's Expenses.

The Japanese Emperor's yearly expense of living is limited. For this purpose he draws $3,000,000 from the national treasury. His personal wealth is not to be spent on his own living, so that $3,000,000 is really his salary as manager of the country. He is required to pay out of it some thousand employes. The Emperor's daily fare is Japanese. He is perfectly satisfied for breakfast with a bowl of bean soup and a few other dishes. But his dinner usually appears in splendid style, in some twenty courses, although he always denounces it as a useless extravagance. When any official feast is held—the cherry blossom viewing party at the Kioskikawa botanical garden or the chrysanthemum party at the Alaska palace, for instance—he will not spare any expense in preparing an elegant European banquet.

Brain Work and Longevity.

A medical man who gave evidence in a Chancery Division case testified as to the connection between brain work and longevity in a way that charmed the lawyers and will charm other brain workers. One-third of the laborers in rural districts, he is reported as saying, die of brain-softening, and the average vegetative rural laborer dies much earlier than the hard-thinking lawyer, simply because his brain rusts from lack of exercise. "The use of the brain prolongs life." There is much in this, no doubt, and we believe that thorough statistics as to lunacy would astonish those who imagine that it is the wear and tear of high-pressure thinking and excitement that more than anything else sends men mad. But some discount, surely, must be allowed, in the case of lawyers, for instance, for the fact that the weaklings are killed or frightened off early, while in the country air even a man of poor stamina and insufficiently fed can vegetate for a long time. Also, worry must be reckoned with; if hard brain exercise does not kill, chronic brain worry will, and the two are too often associated nowadeys.—London Pall Mall Gazette.

Cotton in England.

"The cotton factories of Langshire, England," says Edward Irving, "at present spin about 155,000,000 miles of thread a day, so that in six seconds they make enough to go around the earth. In one month they spin enough to reach from here to the moon. The production of eighteen days would reach from the sun to Neptune. Counting 310 working days in a year, it would take them, at this rate, 500 years to spin enough thread to reach to the nearest star."

COBRA CHARMED BY MUSIC.

Capturing of These Reptiles is a Dangerous Profession in India.

The death-dealing cobra is passionately fond of music, and it is through this means that its capture is often accomplished.

The men of India who can effect the capture of these deadly reptiles must be possessed of remarkable skill or their lives are forfeited. When the cobra takes up its abode in the neighborhood of a dwelling-house it is customary to send for the professional snake charmer. One of them strikes up a tune near the place where the snake is supposed to be located. No matter what the creature may be doing it is at once attracted by the sound of music. It emerges slowly from its hiding place and strikes an attitude in front of the performer. There it is kept engaged with the music while the other man creeps up behind it with a handful of dust. At a convenient moment, when the cobra is standing motionless, this man suddenly throws the dust over the head and eyes of the snake. Immediately the cobra falls its length upon the ground and remains there for one short second—but the second is enough. With a movement like lightning the man seizes the body of the prostrate serpent just below the head.

In great anger the cobra winds itself round and round the arm of its captor, but to no purpose, for its cannot turn its head and bite. If the fangs are to be extracted at once the captor presses his thumb on the throat of the cobra and thus compels it to open its mouth. The fangs are then drawn with a pair of pincers. If, however, he wishes to keep the snake intact for the present the musician comes to help him and forcibly unwinds the coils and places the body in a basket, all but the head, which is firmly held by the other man. He presses down the lid to prevent the cobra from escaping, and suddenly the captor thrusts the head in and bangs the lid.

A very expert performer can capture the snake single handed, though it is highly dangerous. While playing with one hand he throws the dust sideways with the other, and captures the snake with the same hand. The whole action must be like a flash of lightning, for a half second's delay or the merest bungling in throwing the dust or catching the snake would prove fatal to the operator.

New Treatment of Lumber.

A novel method for increasing the usefulness of lumber has been perfected in England. The method consists, in brief, in replacing the air in wood with a solution of beet sugar and removing the excess of water by a subsequent drying. The inventor of the process, Mr. Powell, attains his object by using a large boiler in which the timber to be treated is placed and the beet-sugar solution pumped in. After the air has all been replaced by the solution the wood is kiln dried. Examination of the wood seems to show that the sugar is absorbed into the fibre of the woody tissue and is not simply held in the intercellular spaces.

It is claimed that timber treated in this way is no longer porous, will not shrink or warp, and is stronger, heavier, and more durable. Moreover, it is said that this wood is not liable to dry rot; it is hoped that by mixing the proper poisons with the sugar bath the wood will be made resistant to the attacks of fungi and insects.

Fortunes Lost on Kites.

The Japanese Times of Tokio says: That grown-up people may be seen flying kites is true of Nagaski, where kite flying has been developed into a science and an art. Instances are cited there of even fortunes being squandered away on the game.

Craze for the Country.

It is astonishing what a craze Londoners have of late years developed for the country, says the Sketch. The papers are full of advertisements for eligible sites or ideal properties, while, on the other hand, opulently proportioned town mansions stand untenanted.

Trees in Wireless Telegraphy.

One of the most interesting suggestions made recently in connection with wireless telegraphy is that of Major G. O. Squier, of the United States Army Signal Corps, who believes that for short-distance transmission trees can be used as substitutes for the aerial wires usually employed. Major Squier's plan is to connect the apparatus by wires to iron nails driven in the base of the tree from which the radiations would be emitted. While the tree would hardly be as satisfactory as a more permanent arrangement of wires, yet in a military campaign it might answer for many purposes where the distances were comparatively short.

This, of course, involves a difficulty where the army is operating in a country barren of trees, but here a return may be made to the older method of employing jointed poles or kites or balloons to raise the wires. In connection with Major Squier's suggestion the point has been made that the difficulties of wireless telegraphy in trasmitting messages overland would be increased by the presence of an intervening forest, and should this be the case the operation or wireless telegraphy may be restricted greatly.—Harper's Weekly.

The British postoffice, which manages the telegraph business of the country, has adopted the word "radio" as the designation for a wireless telegram.

VOYAGES IN SMALL VESSELS

Daring Seamen Who Have Ventured Long Cruises in Catboats.

Upward of a hundred men have ventured on long cruises in boats from twelve to forty feet in length. Captain Joshua Slocum is perhaps the best known of these voyagers.

The feat which he has accomplished is certainly the most daring which has been brought to a successful finish. With a forty-foot yawl called the Spray, Captain Slocum started from Boston in April, 1902, to circumnavigate the world. He arrived at Gibraltar a month later and set sail for Pernambuco, on the coast of South America. From there he set sail for Rio de Janeiro to Buenos Ayres, through the straits of Magellan to the island of Juan Fernandez, made famous by Defoe's Robinson Crusoe. The Spray then headed for the Samoan islands, making the 6,000 miles after a run of sixty-two days. Sydney, in New South Wales, was the next stop; then down to Tasmania, returning up the coast to Queensland and through the Torres Straits into the Indian Ocean and Mauritius. He next sailed to Cape Town and was at last in the Atlantic Ocean. He returned home by way of St. Helena and Grenada, having covered a distance of 46,000 miles.

The voyages of Andrew and Lawlor are still remembered, though they were made as far back as 1878. Andrews had hard luck from the start, for he was capsized five times and was at last taken on board a passing vessel more dead than alive. Lawler, however, reached the Lizard after a more or less exciting trip. Later Andrews proposed another trip, and the two started from Boston. Andrews succeeded in reaching the coast of Portugal after a trying voyage of thirty-one days, but Lawler was never seen or heard of again.

St. Helena's Trade Needs.

The historic island of St. Helena, offers a market for a limited amount of American goods. Consequent upon the rise in price of flour in South Australia (the source from which St. Helena draws it breadstuff and grain supplies,) resulting from severe drought, a considerable quantity of American flour is being imported by steamers via England, figuring under the head of imports from the United Kingdom; this also applies to kerosene, lumber, provisions, cattle feed, etc., which have their origin in the United States. There is certainly an opening at St. Helena for at least two trading schooners a year, with assorted cargoes of American goods. The alleged drawback is the absence of return cargoes; yet many sailing vessels go to South and West Africa, and on discharge of their cargoes proceed in ballast to the West Indies and South American ports and pick up cargoes for Europe and the United States.

Tsar Prodigal Housekeeper.

At the Tsar's court the sums spent in eating, drinking and for servants are colossal. The kitchen is French in all its details and more than one eminent Parisian restauranter has made a fortune in the Tsar's employ before he started in business at home. The heads of these household departments rapidly become wealthy men, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The kitchen, pantry and housekeeping arrangements are all under the charge of the court marshal, Count Benkendorff, but the real general in command is a court "forager," as he is called, once a chef, now an official with the rank of colonel, with a court uniform, a cocked hat, spurs, sword etc., while his breast is decorated with stars and orders. He takes a special oath to guard against the Tsar being poisoned. He has twelve secretaries and four under foragers, twenty-four lackeys, eighteen under lackeys and fifty-four lackey assistants.

Experiment in Blasting Trees.

Some interesting experiments in blasting tree butts with gellinite—a safety explosive—have recently been carried out at Lord Leigh's Stoneleigh Abbey estate, near Kenilworth, England. The usual boring was made and filled with the explosive. An electric detonator was used, which enabled the operator to retire under cover at a safe distance. The butts operated on were of various sizes and species, but in each case the method was found to give satisfactory results. It it also claimed to combine efficiency with economy.

It is said that every night from Boston the American Express Company takes a carload of liquors, valued at $1,000, into Maine, to say nothing of what other express companies, railroads and steamships bring in. Yet every now and then we hear about immense sums contributed by Boston liquor dealers to be used toward repealing the Prohibition law.—Lewiston (Me.,) Journal.

Canada buys more from the United States than from Britain. This is natural, because trade follows the dollar. York county sells more to Toronto than to all the world, but the trade theorists have not yet learned that this is trade.—Toronto Globe.

St. Catherine's lighthouse, Isle of Wight, has been fitted with a flash-light of 15,000,000 candlepower, replacing one of 3,000,000.

It appears that eggs are sent from Austria to Ireland and thence to England, where they are sold as fresh "Irish eggs."

The world's total lead output in 1903 was 910,000 tons.

THE SUPERNATURAL IN WAR.

Russians and Japs Had Great Faith in Their Gods.

A great deal has been said about Russian superstitution in the war in the east, as expressed in the blessing and forwarding to the front of ikons, or sacred pictures, which, by the common soldiers at least, were expected to bring victory to the Russian arms. No one knows just how many Russians with the least education believe in the miraculous powers of these ikons—or how many did believe in them before the defeat of the Russians in every engagement, on sea or land, operated to destroy what confidence any one had in them. But there can be no doubt that the Japanese from high to low, have been sustained and soothed by certain beliefs that would certainly be regarded as superstitious in this part of the world.

The idea was further developed by Admiral Togo in his message to the mikado. He said that the spirits of that sovereign's imperial ancestors had helped him in the battle. This, too, the admiral really believed. There are no firmer spiritualists in the world than the Japanese, unless it is the American Indians, whom physically, and in many of their customs, they much resemble. They people the world with the spirits of the dead. After each of the great land battles in Manchuria the Japanese erected altars and conducted services in honor of the spirits of their dead soldiers.—New York Mail.

LESS VIBRATION ON STEAMERS.

Simplicity of the Method Used Excites Surprise.

By means of a governor, which does not impair the efficiency of the engines because it does not throttle them, the steam supply for both engines is so coupled that neither will work more rapidly than the other.

The consensus of opinion in the Institution of Naval Architects, where the invention was described, is that absence of vibration will be readily secured if the engines are made to run at the same speed and in opposite phase, no matter how much the engines may be out of balance. The device consists of a set of differential bevel wheels or balance gear arrangement, one wheel being driven by the port engine and the other by the starboard, and these two wheels being mounted loosely on a shaft. Two pinions mesh with both wheels and are mounted on an axle keyed to the shaft.

As long as the two bevel wheels revolve at the same speed the shaft remains stationary, but if the speeds differ the movement of the pinions causes the shaft to rotate. This rotation works an eccentric mounted on the shaft, and the eccentric in turn actuates a small steam valve, by means of which high pressure steam is admitted to the low pressure cylinder of the engine working at the lower speed.—Chicago Tribune.

Dogs in the Ambulance Service.

Recently the Austro-Hungarian War Dogs Club held its first show of dogs for war and ambulance service. The highest officers in the army witnessed the performances of the dogs. Soldiers had dispersed all over the field of action, and were concealed behind hedges, among shrubs and bushes. These were supposed to be the wounded. The dogs found them all, and either stayed with them and barked if the trainers were near enough to hear them, or ran for the trainer when the distance was too long. Then they were sent with messages contained in a locket fastened to their collars, to which they had to bring answers.—New Work World.

Queer Physical Facts.

The two sides of a person's face are never alike. The eyes are out of line in two cases out of five, and one eye is stronger than the other in seven persons out of ten. The right eye is also, as a rule, higher than the left. Only one person in 15 has perfect eyes, the largest percentage of defects prevailing among fair haired people. The smallest vibration of sound can be distinguished better with one ear than with both. The nails of two fingers never grow with the same rapidity, that of the middle finger growing the fastest, while that of the thumb grows slowest. In 54 cases out of 100 the left leg is shorter than the right.—Indianapolis News.

Admiral Togo's First Victory.

Admiral Togo Heihachiro is 47 years old. He is a samurai of the clan of Satsuma. His parents decided upon a martial career for him and when a boy he was sent abroad to study the science of war. He went to England and received his naval training on the Thames aboard the training ship Worcester. His opportunity for distinguished service came in 1894, when he was commander of the Naniwa. War had not been declared with China, but when Togo, sailing through the Yellow sea, saw Chinese cruisers escorting transports laden with Chinese soldiers, he took it as a declaration of war and fired upon them, even though they flew British flags.

Compressed Air Chimes.

The chimes of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Fifth avenue, in New York, are rung by compressed air. Nineteen bells are in the spire. The heaviest weighs 6,000 pounds, the lightest 300 pounds. The keyboard of the chimes is in the sacristy. The operator presses a key corresponding to a bell in the spire. This establishes an electric connection, which opens a valve in the steeple, conducting compressed air to a piston with a clapper that strikes the bell. Electricity is the trigger and compressed air the motive power in playing the chimes. St. Patrick's was the first church to adopt the new system.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Why Buy McClure's?

McClure's Magazine is bought and read in homes not because it is a magazine, but because it is the magazine. Why?

FIRST—THE PRICE. It costs but one dollar a year, or less than ten cents a number, for over thirteen hundred two-column pages of reading matter. This amounts in actual bulk to twenty-five books costing anywhere from a dollar to two dollars a volume.

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in your home is intended to work only for good. Send $1.00 to-day for one year's subscription, or leave an order at your book-store. December free with new subscriptions for 1906.

S. S. McCLURE COMPANY, 47 East 23rd Street, New York.

You can earn a good income by taking up the business of securing subscribers for McClure's. It is clean and self-respecting—a publication any man or woman would like to represent. The pay is 25 cents for each $1.00 subscription, in addition to big cash prizes for the best work. Write to-day for full particulars.

Fruit Trees May be Saved.

Prof. Surface's Method of Destroying San Jose Scale Had Been Tried and Found Efficacious.

Farmers and orchardists throughout the country will be pardoned if they shall believe that their fruit trees can be saved if they are sprayed according to the directions issued by State Economic Zoologist Surface and his assistants. Prof. Surface's method of destroying the San Jose scale has been tried and found efficacious, and this is a merit which tree growers are not slow to appreciate. All sorts of theories as to how to stop the ravages of the scale may be advanced, but the wise orchardist will accept the plan which he knows is practical in preference to untried suggestions. It is unfortunate that there should be any controversy over the important question of combatting the activities of the San Jose scale. Dr. Groff is right in his assertion that fumigating nursery stock will prevent the spread of the scale, and Prof. Surface has proven that the only way in which the scale can be removed from growing trees is to spray them with the solution he recommends. As farmers are only interested at present in having their orchards saved they will be very foolish if they shall refuse to accept the remedy for scale offered to them by Prof. Surface.

A "Sovereign" that Costs Only One Dollar

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy of Rondout, N. Y., is a "Sovereign" medicine for nervousness, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all the ills peculiar to women. It drives the poison from the blood, and restores the patient to the bloom of health. You will never regret the exchange of one dollar for a bottle.

To put the brake on the wagon going down the hill is a help to the horse when the wagon is heavily loaded. But what driver would think of applying the brake to a loaded wagon going up hill? If he did, his sensible horses would probably balk. Many a man is in the condition of pulling a load up hill with the brake set against him. When his stomach is out of order, and the allied organs of digestion and nutrition impaired in their functions, a friction is set up which has to be overcome in addition to the performance of daily duties. A foul stomach makes a foggy brain, and the man with a disordered stomach has often to grope his way through the day's business like a man in a fog. He forgets appointments. Problems seem presented to his mind "wrong end to." This condition is entirely remedied by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It puts the stomach and digestive and nutritive system into a condition of perfect health, and gives a clear brain, a steady hand and a light step for the day's duties. When constipation clogs the channels of the body, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will work an effectual cure of that disastrous disease.

The man who knows it all is merely suffering from enlargement of the imagination.

ALL THE GOOD QUALITIES of Ely's Cream Balm, solid, are found in Liquid Cream Balm, which is intended for use in atomizers. That it is an unfailing cure for Nasal Catarrh is proved by an ever increasing mass of testimony. It does not dry out nor rasp the tender air passages. It allays the inflammation and goes straight to the root of the disease. Obstinate old cases have been cured in a few weeks. All druggists, 75c., including spraying tube, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren street New York.

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY

Made a Well Man of Me.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excesses and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Book and advice free. Address

ROYAL MEDICINE CO., Marine Building CHICAGO, ILL.

For Sale by Moyer Bros., Bloomsburg, Pa.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington D. C. Dec. 16, 1905.

Speaker Cannon has issued one reasonably sensible pronunciament since Congress assembled and that is that there is to be no ship subsidy legislation at the present session. This started out to be a retrenchment Congress and there is abundant need for all the economy that the House can exercise. But that does not figure in the wishes of the ship subsidy people. Senator Lodge, Senator Frye and a lot of the other leaders of the House and Senate are only waiting their chance to get the old ship subsidy bill to the front in a new guise. But the speaker has given it out emphatically that the shipping bill stands no chance this year and it is to be d vou ly hoped that he will make good his words. He has arranged his committees pretty well with this in view and the deep unfathomed pigeonholes of the House are yawning for the measure if it comes their way. One of the very strong arguments that will be used against the measure it it comes to the talking stage at all is some of the testimony that was advanced before the Marine Committee last year. That was to the effect that steel ship building material was sold a year ago from America and laid down there 30 per cent cheaper than it was sold to American shipyards. This was perfectly true and there was a howl on the subject from the English mills, not that Great Britain was getting her ship building material cheaper than the home consumers, but because the American bids were cutting under the home prices of the English rolling mills. It was one of the strong arguments that Mr. Chamberlin used in his protective tariff campaign in England. This being the state of affairs, it is obvious that the shipping subsidy, if one were granted, would have to be heavy enough to enable the American ship builders to get their material at least on an even basis with the builders abroad. And this would mean nothing more nor less than a bonus of 30 per cent. on the cost of material to the Street Trust. There would be besides the difference in the cost of labor to be made up before American shipping could be put on a business basis, and altogether the game would not be worth the candle! Without spending any money on shipping subsidies, but by carrying out the reorganization plans in the Consular service, the same thing which is ostensibly the fostering of American foreign trade, could be accomplished. And the consular service would be the better for more merit and less politics in it at the same time.

***

In connection with the reorganization of the consular service, it may be noted that Secretary Root was before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate this week and explained to them at some length the changes, he proposed to introduce. These changes are supposed to be embodied in the bill that Senator Lodge has prepared, but the chances are that they will not be such as to greatly effect the working of the political system on which the service has been run for several generations.

***

In the same connection, ex-assistant Secretary of State Loomis has again come to the front. One of the New York papers announced that he was after political backing for the post of Minister to Japan. But Mr. Loomis declares that he is through with government jobs and his interest in the State Department is purely altruistic. He is solicitous for the reorganization of the consular service which is a thing in which he has taken a great interest "from time to time" so he puts it, for many years. The chances are that this profound interest in the well being of the consular service will lead to his appointment on the job of "inspecting consulates" which is one of the best grafts in the gift of the government for a man who wants his expenses paid on a trip around the world with nothing to do. It will be interesting to see whether Mr. Loomis' interest in the service starts him off on a trip of this sort.

***

The statehood bills for Oklahoma and Indian Territory and for Arizona and New Mexico will in all probability be among the measures that will get a hearing in a few weeks. There is a big delegation of Oklahoma boomers and Indian Territory people in Washington now in the interest of their bill. They are perfectly willing for joint statehood and in all probability the Hamilton bill, which comes the nearest to their wishes, will be passed. About the only thing they do object to is any provision for total abstinence in the new state. They say that the government, being the guardian of the Indians can naturally do with them as it likes, but they decidedly object to coming into the Union with the prohibition proviso applying to all the white people in the state as the Indians. On the other hand, the bill for joint statehood between New Mexico and Arizona will in all probability have a harder road to travel. Senator Beveridge has made a personal measure of the joint statehood bill, and has interested the President in it to the extent of having him endorse the measure in the late message. But at the same time it is doubtful if there will be any further active support for the bill from the White House. There are no delegations from either territory in Washington in the interests of the bill, and the anxiety for joint statehood, if any exists, is almost entirely on the side of New Mexico.

***

The people of Arizona say they would rather be left out of the Union indefinitely than tied up with New Mexico on the question of admission This is rather natural as New Mexico has population to outvote the Arizona half of the state on any proposition and would thus control the politics of the joint state. And as New Mexico is essentially a foreign speaking commonwealth while Arizona is peopled chiefly by native Americans, the repugnance is rather natural.

How Is Your Heart?

Is your pulse weak, too slow, too fast, or does it skip a beat?

Do you have shortness of breath, weak or hungry spells, fainting, smothering or choking spells, palpitation, fluttering, pains around the heart, in side and shoulder; or hurt when lying on left side?

If you have any of these symptoms your heart is weak or diseased, and cannot get better without assistance.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure strengthens weak hearts, and rarely ever fails to cure heart disease. Try it, and see how quickly you will find relief.

"About January 1st, 1902, I took down with weakness and dropsy, and gradually grew worse. I was told by my family physician that my case was hopeless. My neighbors and family had given me up to die. My limbs and body were swollen to one-third larger than normal size, and water had collected around my heart. For at least three months I had to sit propped up in bed to keep from smothering. I sent for five bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and by the time I had taken them all I was entirely cured. I feel better than I have for twenty years, and I am able to do any kind of work on my farm. My attending physician told me that if it hadn't been for Dr. Miles' Heart Cure I would now be in my grave."

L. T. CURD, Wilmore, Ky.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

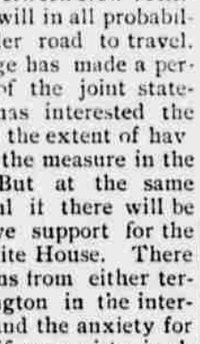
Boy Wanted.

A boy sixteen years old with fair common school education is wanted at this office to learn the printing trade. Full particulars as to work and pay will be given on application. tf

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages.

Ely's Cream Balm



cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York

FEW NATIVE NEW YORKERS.

Woefully Outnumbered in Population and Money.

Out of Gotham's 4,000,000 souls, how many are actual New Yorkers—persons born in this city? Taking the last federal census as a criterion, there is about one "native born" New Yorker out of every ten in population. Still even this small basis to Knickerbocker families—390,000 persons—has to be greatly reduced, for in it is included every person of whom no actual knowledge could be obtained or whom the haste of the census takers tempted to throw under this general heading. Amateur statisticians have decided that there are about 120,000 citizens of New York who have been born of parents natives of this country. These delvers in the census results are of the opinion that if the qualification were that both their parents were natives of this country not more than 65,000 persons could qualify as New Yorkers of the second American generation. Children of parents who were born abroad numbered 1,275,000 in the last federal census. There were then more than 400,000 Americans here who were born in other states, New York state leading with a contribution of 125,000, and New Jersey following with 56,000; 36,000 were born in Pennsylvania, 25,000 in Massachusetts, while 22,000—a comparatively large number—were born in Virginia. Therefore, the descendants of the Knickerbockers are woefully outnumbered in population if not in money and real estate.—New York Times.

SWIFT-GROWING BAMBOOS.

Records Show One Grew Three Feet in a Single Day.

The word bamboo suggests to most Americans a faithful fishing rod or a dainty fan. To the Japanese and Chinese, who are the most practical agriculturists in the world, it is as indispensable as the white pine to the American farmer. They are not only dependent upon it for much of their building material, but make their ropes, mats, kitchen utensils and innumerable other articles out of it.

There are many varieties of the bamboo plant, from the species which is woven into mats to the tall bamboo tree which the Chinaman uses for the mast of his large boats. One variety is cultivated as a vegetable, and the young shoots eaten like asparagus, or they may be salted, pickled or preserved.

The rapidity of growth of the bamboo is perhaps its most wonderful characteristic. There are actual records of a bamboo growing three feet in a single day, or at the rate of one and a half inches an hour.

Hard Food for Children.

The great importance of giving children their starchy food in a form compelling adequate mastication was set forth in a paper read before the British Royal Institute of Public Health. Not only are digestive disturbances occasioned by soft food, but the maxillary apparatus not being exercised adequately, does not develop properly, neither do the nasal passages nor the nasopharynx. The teeth are apt to be irregular and to decay early, and the child become the victim of adenoids.

That the latter is a dietic disease the writer of the paper had no doubt. He advised that hard, solid foods should be given at the age of seven months, when the infant should be allowed to gnaw at chop bones and chicken bones and to eat hard, leathery crusts, biscuits, sugar cane and certain fruits. In this way the child learns to masticulate by instinct, and not till then should a limited quantity of the softer farinaceous foods be permitted. Throughout childhood, the bulk of the starchy foods should be in a form which would compel mastication.—Good Housekeeping.

Official Graft in Russia.

Russia had a "wool king," Sawa Morosow, whose factories employ 70,000 workers, under the most liberal and humane conditions of payment and treatment, and who, up to his recent death, was the prime leader of the Russian Workingmen's League. When the Russo-Japanese war broke out he donated 100,000 woollen blankets of the very best quality to the troops then fighting in the Arctic winter of Manchuria. His gift was accepted by the czar's government.

Great was his surprise and indignation, however, when only a short time after the blankets were shipped, supposedly to Manchuria, he received an offer of the entire shipment at a price far below the cost of the goods.

This startling example of the thievery among Russian officials was suppressed from publication first by Grand Duke Sergius and later by Trepoff. At last, however, it leaked out into print abroad.

Bears That Fish.

The huge brown bears of Alaska, a specimen of which eight feet long and weighing 1,600 pounds, has just been mounted at the Museum of Natural History in New York, are said to be skillful salmon fishers. Apparently the labor of supplying the family with fish falls upon the mother bear. Sometimes, acording to a writer in the Scientific American, she wades upright into rivers so deep that the water reaches her neck. Her movements are very cautious. Walking slowly on her hind legs, with her forepaws outstretched at her sides, she waits until a salmon, running up stream, inadvertently brushes against her. Instantly she seizes it and flings it out on the bank, where her hungry cubs are waiting. After their appetite is satisfied she catches a fish for herself.

The woman who says she would not marry the best man on earth has no trouble keeping her word.

All Run Down

THIS is a common expression we hear on every side. Unless there is some organic trouble, the condition can doubtless be remedied. Your doctor is the best adviser. Do not dose yourself with all kinds of advertised remedies—get his opinion. More than likely you need a concentrated fat food to enrich your blood and tone up the system.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

is just such a food in its best form. It will build up the weakened and wasted body when all other foods fail to nourish. If you are run down or emaciated, give it a trial: it cannot hurt you. It is essentially the best possible nourishment for delicate children and pale, anaemic girls. We will send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE
Chemists
409 Pearl Street, New York

50c. and $1. All Druggists

State Crops Worth Millions

In his annual report, just made public, although sent to the Governor some time ago, Secretary of Agriculture Critchfield gives some important figures bearing on the agricultural products of Pennsylvania for the past year. He says that Pennsylvania raised 21,857,961 bushels of wheat, worth $15,109,491; 4,855,748 bushels of corn worth $28,636,091; 39,761,818 bushels of oats, worth $15,109,491; 5,367,108 bushels of rye, worth $3,810,646; 4,599,025 bushels of buckwheat, worth $2,887,386; 204,620 bushels of barley, worth $114,587; 27,177,266 bushels of potatoes, worth $14,674,104; 4,499,425 tons of hay, worth $53,183,204; 1,658,521 pounds of tobacco, worth $149,413.

A comparison of the wages paid farm hands in this country and in Europe is made greatly to the advantage of the Pennsylvanians. In England the wage is $4.35 a week, and the farm hand must keep his family on that sum. Without labor saving machinery, the report says, the farmer of today would be in an almost helpless position.

The war against the San Jose scale and other pests, Mr. Critchfield says, goes on uninterruptedly with the aid of the department, which is educating the people how to kill the scale.

The department was much gratified during the past year to note the good work done by the press in exposing the immoral exhibitions at county fairs, and is glad to note an almost total eradication of these features ot the fairs, and there was great room for improvement, "and for this greatly needed reformation the people of the Commonwealth owe a debt of gratitude to the press of the state," says Secretary Critchfield.

Regarding good roads he says: "It is gratifying to note with the organization of the Highway Department under the present administration, a disposition to appropriate money from the public treasury for road improvement is manifested and we seem to be entering upon a new era in respect to this very important subject."

Secretary Critchfield calls rural free mail delivery a blessing, and none is more highly appreciated. It is an important element in the improvement of agricultural conditions all over the State.

Regarding taxation he says that there are some inequalities that should be remedied, but those are due to incompetent and unreliable local officials. The remedy is in the hands of the people

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	4 A. M.	30 A. M.	12 P. M.	32 P. M.
Sunbury..... leave	† 6 4	† 9 55	† 2 00	† 5 25
Kilnes Grove.....	† 6 54	† 10 14	.....	† 5 43
Wolverton.....	† 6 58	† 10 06	.....	† 5 37
Kipps Run.....	† 7 06	† 10 11	.....	† 5 44
South Danville.....	7 11	10 17	2 21	5 50
Danville.....				
Boyd.....	† 7 16	† 10 21	.....	† 5 54
Roaring Creek.....	† 7 23	† 10 28	2 31	† 6 01
Catawissa.....	7 32	10 35	2 37	6 08
East Bloomsburg.....	7 40	10 43	2 43	6 15
Bloomsburg.....				
Espy Ferry.....	.....	8 10 47	.....	† 6 19
Stonytown Ferry.....	† 7 52	.....	.....	† 6 27
Creasy.....	7 54	10 56	2 56	6 40
Nescopeck.....	8 04	11 07	3 05	6 49
Berwick.....				
Wapwallopen.....	8 19	11 20	3 15	6 52
Pond Hill.....	† 8 25	† 11 25	.....	† 6 56
Moncanaqua.....	8 31	11 32	3 23	7 01
Shickshinny.....				
Retreat.....	8 43	11 42	3 32	7 10
Nanticoke.....	8 54	11 54	3 44	7 19
Buttonwood.....	† 9 00	† 12 00	.....	† 7 25
Plymouth Ferry.....	† 9 02	.....	.....	† 7 28
South Wilkesbarre.....	9 06	12 06	.....	7 30
Wilkesbarre ....Arrive	9 10	12 10	3 55	7 35
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	31 A. M.	15 A. M.	1 P. M.	67 P. M.
Wilkesbarre ....Leave	† 7 15	† 10 35	† 2 45	† 6 00
South Wilkesbarre.....	7 20	.....	2 50	6 05
Plymouth Ferry.....	7 22	.....	.....	† 6 07
Buttonwood.....	† 7 24	.....	† 2 54	† 6 09
Nanticoke.....	7 31	10 50	3 02	6 17
Retreat.....	7 39	10 58	3 11	6 26
Shickshinny.....	7 48	11 07	3 21	6 37
Mocanaqua.....				
Pond Hill.....	† 7 53	.....	† 3 27	† 6 42
Wapwallopen.....	7 58	11 16	3 32	6 47
Berwick.....	8 09	11 26	3 42	7 00
Nescopeck.....				
Creasy.....	8 18	11 35	3 53	7 09
Stonytown Ferry.....	† 8 21	.....	.....	† 7 12
Espy Ferry.....	† 8 29	.....	.....	.....
Bloomsburg.....	8 34	11 47	4 07	7 25
East Bloomsburg.....				
Catawissa.....	8 40	11 53	4 13	7 32
Roaring Creek.....	† 8 48	† 12 00	† 4 19	† 7 39
Boyd.....	† 8 55	.....	† 4 26	† 7 46
Danville.....	9 00	12 10	4 31	7 51
South Danville.....				
Kipps Run.....	† 9 05	.....	† 4 35	† 7 56
Wolverton.....	† 9 12	.....	† 4 42	† 8 03
Klines Grove.....	† 9 15	.....	† 4 45	† 8 06
Sunbury..... Arrive	9 25	12 30	4 55	8 15
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

† Daily. ‡ Daily, except Sunday. "f" Stops only on signal notice to Agent, or Conductor to receive or discharge passengers.

"s" Stops only on Sunday on notice to Conductor to discharge passengers, or on notice to Agent to receive passengers.

Trains leave BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7.40 and 10.43 a. m., 2.43 and 6.15 p. m. week days; 10.43 a. m. Sundays.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m. and 4.18 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7.40 a. m., 4.18 and 6.15 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Kenova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8.34 a. m. and 4.07 p. m. Kenova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8.34, 11.47 a. m. and 4.07, 7.25 p. m. week days.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Phillipsburg, and Clearfield, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8.34 a. m. 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days; via Lock Haven, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 17, 1904.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11:30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12 20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG:

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a. m.
Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.
Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.
Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,
Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.00 a m, 4.30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.
Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R R.

From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY	CAPE MAY AND OCEAN CITY
7:30 a. m. Lcl.	4:00 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp	(60 Minutes)	4:15 p. m.
11:20 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	
	7:15 p. m. Exp.	SEA ISLE CITY
	SUNDAYS.	8:50 a. m.
ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
8:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	8:45 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
10:00 a. m. Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut Sts., 834 Chestnut St, 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3902 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1902, and until further notice

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7.40, 8:20 9:00 9:40, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Northumberland.....	10 45	10 00	1.50	1.. 25
Cameron.....	6 57	10 16	12 41	18
Danville.....	7 07	10 19	2 11	
Catawissa.....	7 21	10 32	2 23	
Rupert.....	7 26	10 37	2 29	6
Bloomsburg.....	7 33	10 41	2 35	6
Espy.....	7 3	10 48	2 40	6
Lime Ridge.....	7 44	10 54	2 46	6
Willow Grove.....	17 48	10 57	12 50	6
Briarcreek.....	7 54	10 59	12 53	16
Berwick.....	7 57	11 05	2 58	6
Beach Haven.....	8 01	11 12		
Hick's Ferry.....	8 11	11 17	3 09	16
Shickshinny.....	8 22	11 31	3 20	6
Hunlock's.....	8 38	11 39	3 31	17
Nanticoke.....	8 38	11 44	3 38	7
Avondale.....	8 41	11 47	3 42	7
Plymouth.....	8 45	11 52	3 47	7
Plymouth Junction...	8 47	11 55	3 52	7
Kingston.....	8 55	11 59	4 00	7
Luzerne.....	8 58	12 02	4 03	7
Forty Fort.....	9 00	12 04	4 07	7
Wyoming.....	9 05	12 08	4 12	7
West Pittston.....	9 10	12 12	4 17	7
Susquehanna Ave.....	9 13	12 14	4 20	7
Pittston.....	9 19	12 17	4 24	8
Duryea.....	9 23	12 20	4 29	8
Lackawanna.....	9 26	12 22	4 32	8
Taylor.....	9 32	12 28	4 40	8
Bellevue.....	9 37	12 32	4 45	8
SCRANTON.....	9 42	12 35	4 50	8
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON.....	6 35	10 10	1 55	16
Bellevue.....	6 39	10 13	1 59	6
Taylor.....	6 44	10 17	2 03	6
Lackawanna.....	6 50	10 24	2 10	6
Pittston.....	6 53	10 28	2 13	6
Duryea.....	6 58	10 33	2 17	7
Susquehanna Ave.....	7 01	10 37	2 19	7
West Pittston.....	7 05	10 41	2 23	7
Wyoming.....	7 10	10 46	2 27	7
Forty Fort.....	7 14	10 49	2 31	7
Luzerne.....	7 17	10 52	2 34	7
Kingston.....	7 24	10 56	2 40	7
Plymouth Junction...	7 29	11 00	2 45	7
Plymouth.....	7 35	11 05	2 49	7
Avondale.....	7 39	11 09	2 54	7
Nanticoke.....	7 43	11 13	2 58	7
Hunlock's.....	7 49	11 19	3 06	7
Shickshinny.....	8 01	11 31	3 20	7
Hick's Ferry.....	8 11	11 43	3 30	8
Beach Haven.....	8 18	11 48	3 37	8
Berwick.....	8 27	11 54	3 44	8
Briarcreek.....	8 32	12 01	3 50	8
Willow Grove.....	8 36	12 05	3 54	8
Lime Ridge.....	8 40	12 09	3 58	8
Espy.....	8 46	12 15	4 06	8
Bloomsburg.....	8 52	12 22	4 12	8
Rupert.....	8 57	12 25	4 15	8
Catawissa.....	9 02	12 32	4 20	8
Danville.....	9 15	12 44	4 32	9
Cameron.....	9 24	12 57	4 43	9
NORTHUMBERLAND.....	9 35	1 10	4 55	9
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.

‡ Runs daily. f Flag station.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1904. 12:05 a m.

NORTHWARD.

	1 ‡	3 †	5 ‡
Bloomsburg D L & W...	9 00	2 37	6 15
Bloomsburg P & R.....	9 02	2 39	6 17
Bloomsburg Main St....	9 05	2 42	6 20
Paper Mill.....	9 15	2 52	6 30
Light Street.....	9 18	2 55	6 34
Orangeville.....	9 26	3 03	6 43
Forks.....	9 36	3 13	6 53
Zaners.....	9 40	13 17	6 57
Stillwater.....	9 48	3 25	7 03
Benton.....	9 56	3 33	7 13
Edsons.....	10 00	13 37	7 17
Coles Creek.....	10 03	3 40	7 21
Laubachs.....	10 08	3 45	7 3.
Central.....	10 15	3 52	7 41
Jamison City.....	10 18	3 55	7 45

SOUTHWARD.

	2 †	4 †	6 †	8 ‡
Jamison City.....	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00
Central.....	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03
Laubachs.....	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13
Coles Creek.....	6 12	11 06	4 53	7 22
Edsons.....	16 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24
Benton.....	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28
Stillwater.....	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38
Zaners.....	16 35	f11 29	5 17	f7 45
Forks.....	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49
Orangeville.....	6 50	11 4	5 31	8 00
Light Street.....	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10
Paper Mill.....	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 13
Bloom. Main St..	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23
Bloom. P & R.....	7 18	12 08	5 55	8 28
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.

Trains No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, Passenger, 1st class.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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LADIES

Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator

Superior to other remedies sold at high prices. Cure guaranteed. Successfully used by over 200,000 Women. Price, 25 Cents, druggists or by mail. Testimonials & booklet free.

Dr. LaFranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine
SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. 2444 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

CAPITAL $100,000.

urplus and Undivided Profits $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MAKE NO MISTAKE BUT DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS IN THE STRONGEST BANK.

OFFICERS:

E. W. M. Low, President. J. M. Staver, Vice President.
E. B. Tustin, Vice President. E. F. Carpenter, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

E. W. M. Low, F. G. Yorks, Frank Ikeler, Joseph Ratti,
E. B. Tustin, Fred Ikeler, Geo. S. Robbins, S. C. Creasy,
J. M Staver, M. I. Low, Louis Gross, H. V. Hower.

THE COLUMBIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year In advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.

All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1905.

UPHOLDS VACCINATION.

Dr Dixon Calls Attention to Danger to Public Health Due to Endeavor to Incite Prejudice Against Smallpox Laws.

Again insisting on the enforcement of vaccination laws, Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, State Health Commissioner says:

"While the United States Government licenses and holds under supervision the vaccine farms of the country in order that our people may have vaccine virus produced the purest state for protection inst the most terrible and loathe disease known to man, and le the Prussian Empire by comlsory vaccination has practically terminated small-pox, the great State of Pennsylvania has depended largely on the intelligence of her people to guard against the disease by voluntary vaccination.

"To the credit of our citizens his precaution has been widely taken, but the 17,000 recorded cases of smallpox that have occurred in Pennsylvania during the last few years, and which have given this State a black mark among her sister Commonwealths, show the need of enforcing the laws that have been passed by our legislatures for the purpose of getting our people vaccinated.

"One of these laws, the act of June 18, 1903, provides that our children in the schools must all be vaccinated, and that if the parents of the children refuse to permit their children and the community to be thus guarded against smallpox such children shall not be permitted to attend the schools.

"While thousands of school children throughout the State are being vaccinated with the consent of their parents, who desire to protect their little ones against the ravages of smallpox, I am ashamed to say that certain men are going about the State, seeking for self advertisement, to incite the ignorant against vaccination and to influence our school teachers to become lawbreakers."

ENFORCIMG THE LAW

Dr. Dixon is greatly encouraged by the present enforcement of the vaccination law of the State, which provides that teachers must refuse admission to school children who have not been successfully vaccinated. He knows from the thousands and thousands of vaccination blanks that are being called for daily that the great mass of the people of Pennsylvania are with him in his determination to blot out smallpox and to save the lives of the people. He knows from the many letters of encouragement that he is receiving daily, that the best public opinion throughout the state supports him.

Moreover he knows from his experience in fighting smallpox that when it breaks out at intervals here and there through the state, that vaccination is wise and essential; that it accomplishes what the highest medical authorities of the world claim for it.

DANGER OF SMALLPOX

Dr. Dixon said, "I realize how a parent will oppose the vaccination of his child when the mind of such parent has been filled with blind prejudice and ignorant superstition. If this parent could only realize the crime he or she commits against the child by leaving it exposed to the horrors of smallpox.

"The anti-vaccinationists go into a community and they say to the parents: "You have no smallpox around here now. There is no danger from smallpox. Why then submit your children to vaccination?" These men know that smallpox lurks in a handshake, that a victim of the mildest form of the disease may come into a community that has never known smallpox, and that the infection thus introduced may quickly attack an entire unvaccinated district, carrying off hundreds of children and adults before the epidemic has been checked. The very tramp that comes along the country road and asks alms of your child may in return for the little one's kindness infect it with deadly smallpox.

These are facts, and, therefore, the vaccination law is wise when it requires that unvaccinated children shall be debarred from school in the rural district as well as the crowded city."

"It is not worth the while of our people to waste their time in argument with professional anti-vaccinationists. They belong eminently to that class, who though convinced against their will are of the same opinion still. Incontrovertible figures should convince any reasonable person of the fact that vaccination is the only known preventive of smallpox, and that it is the only weapon which we have to fight the disease.

"Since compulsory vaccination was introduced in Prussia epidemics of smallpox have been unknown in that Empire of 54,000,000 people. In the German Army for a period of twelve years following the enforcement of vaccination, only 148 men were attacked with this disease while in the French Army during half the period 5605 men were attacked; and in the Austrian army some 10,238 men were attacked.

"Two years before the adoption of this law the deaths from smallpox in Germany were 356 per million, equalling thousands of deaths. After that same year the deaths fell to 36 per million in Prussia."

When this campaign of Education is won, Dr. Dixon said he hoped the people of places which have been opposing the enforcement of the vaccination law will realize that the State Health Department has always and will always work with one object in view, namely, the safeguarding of the health of the people of Pennsylvania.

WHARY'S CHINA STORE

Among the many new things to be seen at Whary's China Store are Dinner sets, Tea sets, Chocolate sets, Salad dishes, Orange bowls, Cerial jars, Jardinieres, and tea cups and saucers in many designs by the dozens. 2t

Ayer's

Bald? Scalp shiny and thin? Then it's probably too late. You neglected dandruff. If you had only taken our advice, you would have cured

Hair Vigor

the dandruff, saved your hair, and added much to it. If not entirely bald, now is your opportunity. Improve it.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for over 40 years. I am now 91 years old and have a heavy growth of rich brown hair, due, I think, entirely to Ayer's Hair Vigor."
MRS. M. A. KEITH, Belleville, Ill.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

Good Hair

Democratic Members Meet

The District to Work for Legislation Mentioned in the Call

The Democratic members of the Legislature met in caucus in Philadelphia last week and discussed plans for their guidance during the special session. There was a full attendance of Legislators and among others present were National Committeeman James M. Guffey, State Treasurer-elect W. H. Berry and City Chairman Chas P. Donnelly. Resolutions were adopted calling upon the General Assembly to enact the following measures:

Personal registration law for first, second and third class cities.

Safeguarding the public moneys in the State Treasury, and laws extending the time of limitation for the prosecution of those charged with the embezzlement and misapplication of public funds.

The Governor is asked to include ballot reform in the measures to be taken up by the special session, and if he deems it impossible to amend his proclamation, he is asked to reconvene the Legislature immediately after its adjournment, the Democratic members pledging themselves to serve without compensation.

The caucus also pledged itself to assist in enacting the other legislation mentioned in the Governor's proclamation. A committee composed of Senator Dewalt, Lehigh; Herbst, Berks; Representative Ammerman, Montour; Flynn, Elk; and Harman, Columbia, was appointed to call on Governor Pennypacker to urge him to call on the special session to take up the matter of ballot reform.

The caucus adjourned to meet in Harrisburg on January 15, the day the extra session convenes.

Caucus Chairman Grimm, after consultation with his fellow members and the party leaders, appointed the following committees on legislative projects, the first named men, in each case, being chairman:

Personal Regristration—Senators Grimm, Bucks and Danner, Northampton; and Representative Flynn Elk; Harman, Columbia, and O'Brian, Luzerne.

State Treasury Reform—Representative Creasy, Columbia; Senators Dewalt, Lehigh; Herbst, Berks; Cochran, Lycoming and Representative Houcke, Pike.

State Reapportionment — Senators Hall, Elk; Calpin, Lackawanna; Freeland, Greene and Representatives, Houch, Berks, and Ammerman, Montour.

Ballot Reform and Uniform Primary Law—Senators Hill, Wayne; Zern, Carbon and Representatives Troxell, Lycoming; McNeely, Greene and Balthaser, Berks.

The Drink Bill.

The report made out by Internal Revenue Collector Penman for the year ending December 1, 1905, presents some very interesting figures. This report indicates that the total receipts of the district during the year were $1,568,618.12. The part of this vast sum paid for beer stamps and tax collected in this way amounted to the astonishingly large sum of $1,085,693.50.

The Twelfth internal revenue district embraces the counties of Luzerne, Carbon, Wayne, Lackawanna, Susquehanna, Northampton, Monroe, Pike, Lycoming, Bradford, Tioga, Potter, Clinton, Center, Union, Northumberland, Montour, Wyoming, Columbia and Sullivan. A summary of Mr. Penman's statement shows the following collections for the year:

Beer stamps	$1,085,693 50
Cigar stamps	140,083 14
Tobacco stamps	102,318 90
Special tax slamps	145,975 96
Collection on lists	2,592 89
Spirit stamps	91,953 73
Total collections	$1,568,618 12

Not Quite Correct

Nine persons employed by the Bloomsburg board of health during the smallpox epidemic sued the boro the other day for services. Justice Williams gave plaintiffs a verdict. The combined amount was $461.50 with costs.—*Ex.*

The foregoing paragraph is going the rounds of the newspapers, and as it is slightly inaccurate we would like to correct it. There is a Bloomsburg Board of Health. But the board does not employ nine persons, and the nine persons have not sued the borough for services during the smallpox epidemic, and there has been no smallpox epidemic here, and Justice Williams did not render a verdict for the plaintiffs, and there is no Justice here by the name of Williams, and hence the combined amount of the verdict and costs was not $461.50. Otherwise the article is quite correct.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Winter Will Continue Mild.

Son and Grandson of Prophets Bases Prediction on Actions and Appearance of Geese, Chickens, Rabbits, Muskrats and Other Creatures.

Uncle Eb. Lowman, the Connellsville weather prophet, who has manufactured weather forecasts for many years, predicts a continuance of the mild Winter.

The reasons he gives for his prediction are that wild geese have stayed north a month longer than usual; because farm poultry has neglected to moult until a month later than ordinarily; because fresh cider ferments in two weeks and turns to hard cider in a month; because the shells of beech nuts and husks on the corn ears and the heaps of new earth over mole holes are thinner than common; because muskrats have not on any thick undercoating; because rabbits still run about in the woods and fields in their brown Summer garments, and because crows and robins have not yet migrated to the South.

He insists that the goosebone is unreliable and the merit which attaches to it depends upon the kind of a goose from which it is taken. The old man says that any person who will base his faith on the goosebone, without knowing what kind of a goose it came from, is risking his reputation for reliability.

His system of making predictions was worked out by his grandfather, who passed it along to his father, and when he had practiced it for forty years and made many improvements, it was turned over to Eb.

They All Abolish Passes

Erie, Lehigh and Lackawanna Follow Pennsylvania's Lead

All of the railroads in the Eastern part of the country have now followed the the example of the Pennsylvania, and decided to abolish free passes. The Pennsylvania, New York Central and Reading had already announced their intention of making the reform, and the Lehigh Valley, Erie and Lackawanna are added to the list. While each of the roads has acted independently it is believed that the presidents have reached an informal agreement. Included in the action of the New York Central and Pennsylvania are their subsidiary lines, such as the West Shore and the Baltimore and Ohio.

It is estimated that only about 15 per cent of the people to whom passes are now issued will travel when they can no longer get them. Some of the railroad officials fear that they will be subject to all manner of annoying legislation as a result of the abolition of passes. The directors of the Pennsylvania railroad have adopted a resolution indorsing the action of President Cassatt in doing away with passes. The new rule on all the railroads goes into effect on January 1st.

Betsy Ross House

The little two-story brick structure at No. 239 Arch street Philadelphia known as the Old Flag House where Betsy Ross designed the American flag has been purchased for the government.

On October 22, 1898, a meeting was held in the Old Flag House under the direction of John Quincy Adams and Charles H. Weisgarber, the American Flag House and Betsy Ross Memorial Association was formed and later incorporated. The object was to purchase the historic dwelling and save it to the nation. This was accomplished through the issuance of membership certificates at the uniform price of ten cents and the co-operation of the people of the entire country. There are a million of stockholders of the property living in every state in the union.

The historic house will be turned over to the Federal Government with appropriate ceremonies on June 14, the anniversary of the birth of the American flag. President Roosevelt will be invited to participate in the exercises. The purchase price of the house was $25,000.

Sent to Danville

Last Monday a man named Whitevovich was adjudged insane and Sheriff Black took him to the Danville Asylum. He lives in West Berwick, and had been committed to jail for violent conduct.

Townsend's

We give a bottle of PALMER'S CELEBRATED PERFUME With Each 50 cent Tie purchased this week.

TOWNSEND'S

Knox Hats. Adler's Gloves.

JUST A FEW HINTS AS TO GIFTS

Furs rank high among the finer sort of gifts.

These fine linens make acceptable gifts.

Handkerchiefs, thousands of them, and they never miss fire.

China, a great display from the common white iron stone up to the famous Haviland. You can buy as you want or in sets.

Furniture, it helps make the home, and the home makes the Christmas.

Globe-Wernicke "Elastic Book Cases." We are sole agents for these.

Kitchen ware, enameled and the celebrated Rochester nickle ware,

Coats and Tailored Suits. The very largest assortment.

Blankets or Comforts, just the kind you want. P. S. If we say "all wool" when selling a blanket it is all wool.

Bric-a-Brac and odd Decorated China.

Shoes, Gloves or good Warm underwear always a fine assortment.

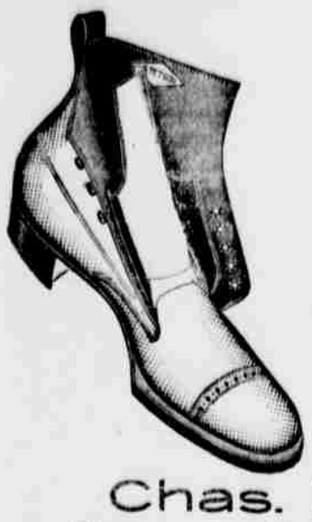
Dress Goods, the largest stock to choose from in the county.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT the standard cough and cold cure for over 75 years now comes also in a Convenient to carry with you. Don't be without it. Ask your druggist. 1906 ALMANAC FREE. Write to Dr. D. Jayne & Son, Philadelphia. 25c size

EVANS' SHOE STORE



The best thing afoot this fall is a pair of

EVANS' WATER-TIGHT SHOES

made from the most elegannt calf skin imaginable. Try one pair

Men's $3.50
Women's $3.00

Chas. M. Evans,

HYGENIC SHOES FOR CHILDREN.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1905

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

LOCAL NEWS.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

A woman will forgive a man almost anything except his failure to ask to be forgiven.

James Salerno, convicted at Williamsport of the murder of his step daughter, will be executed on February 8th.

Mrs. William Leverett is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Geo. E. Elwell. Mr. Leverett will arrive on Saturday to spend Christmas.

Miss Daisy Frederick went to Philadelphia this morning for a few days visit.

The Williamsport landlords have agreed to close their bars all day on Christmas. This is an excellent example to follow.

Elwell Funk will come home from Pittsburg tomorrow, to spend a week's vacation.

The *Morning News* of Danville issued an enlarged edition last Saturday in order to accommodate their increased holiday advertising

A pack of visiting cards, printed or engraved, makes a nice Christmas present. Get them at the COLUMBIAN Office. 2t

Guy Jacoby has been appointed by the court as auditor to examine the accounts of Prothonotary and Register and Recorder for the past year.

Several patterns in Limoges dinner ware, in open stock at Whary's 2t.

The Bloomsburg and Sullivan R. R. will sell excursion tickets December 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31st, 1905 good to return until January 2nd, 1906.

Mrs. Katharine Magill of Danville died at the home of her mother, in that place on Wednesday morning. She was the wife of Wm. Magill and formerly resided here.

The new edition of Methodist Hymnals at Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

Elisha B. Hartman, of Buckhorn, was seized with a paralytic stroke on Sunday, his left side being affected. He is an uncle of Fred. B. Hartman of this town, and one of the oldest and most estimable citizens of Hemlock township.

If you want a nice bottle of perfumery try Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

Lafayette Keeler, Adam Hummel and Ray Krickbaum of Benton passed through town on Monday, on their way to Oldtown, Maryland. Hummel, Christian & Co. are engaged on a big lumbering job at that place and Keeler and Krickbaum are going to work for them on a large sawmill.

Dr. J. C. Biddle, superintendent and surgeon-in-chief at the State hospital at Fountain Springs has been notified by Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, of Philadelphia, Commissioner of Health of the State of Pennsylvania, that he has been appointed a special medical inspector for the district embracing Ashland and its contiguous territory.

Toilet sets, collar and cuff boxes handkerchief books, nectie boxes and many other useful presents at Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

LETUS HAVE THE NEWS.

The *Milton Record* has the following to say about reporting the news:

We want to say a word about the news in a local paper. Sometimes—too often perhaps—items of public interest do not get in the paper until the day after they should have appeared. Sometimes this is the editor's fault, but not always. Like every other man who aspires to edit a wide awake newspaper, we appreciate all items of news that are sent to us. We want everything that pertains to the business, social industrial, religious and political affairs of the community and its people. But we want it when it is fresh—not after it has become stale. It is a favorite practice with a good many people who have entertained an out-of-town guest over Sunday to give the editor a note of it about the middle of the week. Then it is chucked into the waste basket. It was a good news item on Monday, but it was as worthless as the log of a last winter's thaw after that issue. Sometimes people wait a day or two to see whether the newspaper gets the news itself, before they report it. This is very silly. A reporter is not expected to spend Sunday going about with his pencil and note book knocking at everybody's door and inquiring whether they have any visitors. The proper thing to do from your own personal standpoint, the courteous thing to do from your visitor's standpoint, and the graceful thing to do from the editor's point of view, is to see that the item is reported promptly, so that it is news to the readers of the paper.

December Weather.

Its Record for the Past Seventeen Years.

During the past seventeen years the average temperature of December, according to data prepared by State Weather Forecaster E. R. Demain, of Harrisburg, has been thirty-three degrees in that city. The warmest December was that of 1889 when an average of forty was maintained and the coldest that of last winter when the average was maintained and the average was dropped to twenty-seven degrees. Four degrees above zero is the record coldest day for the month, and that occurred on the twenty-ninth of 1894. On Christmas, 1889, the warmest day occurred. Then the mercury got up to sixty-six degrees. The average precipitation had been 2.61 inches. The greatest downfall in any one-day occurred on December 25 and 26, 1890, when eight and one-fourth inches fell. The prevailing wind has come from the west and the average clear days have been nine, with nine partly cloudy and thirteen cloudy days.

A Masonic Temple.

Sometime, and it will not be very many years either, there will be a handsome Masonic Temple erected in this town. The Masonic Order is very strong here, they have abundance of means, and they have long talked of erecting a suitable building for their purposes, but the great drawback has been the inability to secure a satisfactory location. Just when it will be built we are unable to say, but with the ability to buy, and the desire to build, the Masons will surely be able to get what they want, and when they build we have no doubt but that the building will be a credit to the order and to the town.

Prices of Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Lenses, according to kind, 50c. to $1.00 each.
Bifocal Lenses, $2.00 to $3.00 a pair.
Toric Lenses, $3.00 and $4.00 a pair.
Gold-filled frames and mountings, $1.00 each
Solid gold eyeglass frames and mounting $2.00 to $3.00.
Medium weight 10K gold spectacles, $3.00.
Heavy 14K gold spectacle frames and mountings, $4.00.
I keep in stock a large assortment of lenses and frames. I will be pleased to show you the latest and best in eyeglass mountings.
Henry W. Champlin, M. D., Bloomsburg, Pa.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL.

We frequently hear it said by those not in a position to know: "There are no poor in Bloomsburg."

But the various committees sent out by The Ladies' Union Benevolent Society brought in their reports at its last meeting, to the effect that there were between twenty-five and thirty families who would probably not be provided with a Christmas dinner unless it were furnished by the society or some one else.

Now, as the funds received from all sources thus far this fall have amounted to less than fifty dollars, and the twenty-five or thirty baskets to be sent out cost at least two dollars and fifty cents each, it will readily be seen why we must make another appeal to the good citizens of the "Parlor City" for more funds.

And we take this way of letting the public know that any donation in the way of vegetables (such as potatoes, turnips, onions, cabbage, beans, tomatoes) and any groceries (such as sugar, coffee, tea, candy, butter, rice, prunes, canned fruits, etc,) and any of the baker's products (such as bread, cake, cookies. No objection whatever to money.

These articles can all be left any time between now and Christmas (the earlier the better) in charge of L. T. Sharpless at his store. On Thursday the twenty-first some one lady or some ladies of the Union Benevolent Society will be at the room adjoining L. T. Sharpless' store to receive anything that may not be convenient to send on any other day.

Some bedding, including a comfort or two, is also very much needed.

MRS. M. C. WALKER
Committee for
The Ladies' Union Benevolent Society of Bloomsburg.

PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER ENGAGED

Formal announcement has been made by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, of the engagement of their daughter Alice to Congressman Nicholas Longsworth of Ohio. The wedding will take place in February.

Miss Roosevelt is to be congratulated upon her good sense shown by marrying an American instead of looking for a man with a foreign title.

ICE PLANT WILL RESUME

The improvements at the artificial ice plant on Seventh street are very nearly completed, and it will not be many days before ice-making will be resumed. The equipment is up-to-date, and T. J. Pugsley, the owner has had fifteen years experience in the business. The cold storage capacity has been increased J. Grier Quick will handle the retail trade.

COUNCILMAN RESIGNS

M. Harry Rhodes, member of Town Council, has handed in his resignation, to take effect at once. On January 1st Mr. Rhodes will enter upon his duties as County Treasurer, to which he was elected in November.

Centralia is Waking Up.

That Centralia is awakening to the possibilities of a useful future is evidenced by the many improvements being made to the business houses along Locust Avenue. The latest of these improvements are handsome fronts to the business places of the Chas H. Getchey Estate, and the Collier store. Both have been entirely rebuilt at the fronts and are very attractive.

Sadly Afflicted

William Bullock, one of the oldest residents of Centralia, is in a very serious condition. He suffered a paralytic attack several months ago that made the left side of his body helpless, and in addition to this affliction he has now become totally blind. The old gentleman has passed the 74th milestone in life's journey. He is cheerful with all his afflictions.

Gone to California.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Miller started on Monday for California where they will spend Christmas with their sons Frank and Charles.

Normal Excursion

Two hundred and fifteen persons went last Monday on the Normal School excursion to Washington, the largest number on record.

For Sale.

Two $100 bonds of the Bloomsburg Furniture Company, 5 per cent. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell, trustee. tf.

Future of Our Coal Supply

For a number of years the question of the probable duration of the available coal supplies in Great Britain has been seriously discussed and the matter has been referred to a royal commission of eminent engineers and specialists for investigation and report, says Henry Harrison Supplee in the *Forum*. The final report of this distinguished body is a matter of much interest to engineering and commercial bodies in all parts of the world giving, as it does, some definite and authoritative data.

Taking 4,000 feet as the practical working depth limit, the investigators find that the proved coal fields of Great Britain still contain about 100,000,000,000 tons of coal, of which about 80 per cent. is in seams of two feet thick and upward The average annual output at the present time is about 230,000,000 tons, while the annual increase is about 2.5 per cent. Under these conditions there is coal available for three to four hundred years to come, even if no improvement in methods of mining and using are developed.

There has been a continual improvement in steam engine economy, while the introduction of gas engines and central power stations of high efficiency will go far to reduce the wastes of earlier methods. It is believed that the substitution of the best modern methods of obtaining energy from fuel would result in a possible saving of about one-fourth the present annual consumption, and this alone would materially prolong the period above mentioned. While it may not be pleasant to realize that the actual stock of fuel is being used up at such a rate as has thus been determined, it is altogether possible that long before the pinch is felt other sources of energy will have been discovered, and possibly it may require some such incentive as a waning coal supply to aid in the development of new sources of light, heat and power. So far as other parts of the world are concerned, the coal supplies are too vast to be estimated. Leaving aside the great fields in the United States, the beds in China have barely been touched, and there is no possible way of ascertaining the amount of coal awaiting the use of future generations.

Traction Manager Says Fares Must be Increased.

Warren S. Hall, general manager of the Lehigh Valley Transit Company of Allentown, predicts that soon there will be an increase in trolley fares throughout the United States. He says that it is bound to come, in great metropolitan centres as well as on surburban and long cross-country lines.

Mr. Hall bases his conclusion on the increased cost of all materials for electric railways. He says:

"Trolley men are aghast at the price of copper. It has gone up to twenty cents a pound, and I would not be surprised if it would soon cost twenty-five.

"Fifteen and even ten years ago first class ties could be bought for eighteen cents apiece, and twenty-two cents was regarded as high. Most of the roads built ten to fifteen years ago are being reconstructed, and the price of first-class ties is sixty to seventy-two cents.

"Poles for the overhead construction have gone up in the same ratio. Rails, which formerly cost $18 to $20 a ton, now cost as high as $38 a ton. The prices of engines and boilers have advanced 25 per cent. and fuel is also higher.

"No trolley company outside the very hearts of the half-dozen largest American cities can today afford to haul a passenger for less than a cent a mile, and the expense will soon go beyond that figure. The improvements constantly necessary, at increasing prices of materials, necessitate in many cases an increase in the bonded debts and fixed charges. The result is bound to be an increase in fares.

"The managers of many lines have shortened the length of a run for a nickel, and now charge ten cents for a run of six to ten miles.

Holiday Shopping is Now On.

From now on until Christmas the stores and shops will be crowded with people making their holiday purchases. What a season of good cheer it is. Probably never before in the business history of our town, have our merchants made greater preparation to serve the public than this year. It is now up to the people to show their appreciation for this effort by confining their shopping as nearly as possible to the home merchant. The larger trade they enjoy, the better facilities the home shopper will have, besides the money—the profit particularly, is kept at home and aids in developing the town.

A large line of new books at Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

The Time is Short

To make that purchase for The Christmas Gift. Our lines offer you good assortments to select from. If it comes from THE CLARK STORE, its substantial and the lowest prices for equal grades.

Fine Furs.

A most acceptable gift. See our great line of Mink Neck pieces- now so popular. Furs of all kinds-Reliable furs in Scarfs, perlines and Victoria shapes.

Dress Goods—Silks.

A Dress length of Dress Silks or Dress goods—a waist or Skirt length make a useful gift. Good lines at the Clark Store at right prices.

Gloves for Gifts

Ladies' Kid Gloves, golf gloves, cashmer silk fleeced lined, men's golf gloves, children's golf gloves, mittens &c. The good kinds.

Ladies' and Gent's Neckwear

Our line for both is very good. We call special attention to our Men's neckwear at 25 and 50c, Ladies neckwear from 10c upward.

Linens as Gifts.

The're always acceptable A nice length of table linen, a pattern table cloth, towels, napkins, lunch cloths, &c. The Clark Store line is complete and ready for your selection.

Fancy Goods

Trimmed back and side combs, toilet cases, perfumery. brushes, all kinds, sterling silver novelties,

Leather goods

Suit cases at 1.00, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50.
Pocket books 25, 50, 1.00 1.50, 2.00.
Hand bags 25, 50, 75, 1.00, to 3.00.
Belts 25 to 1.00.

Coats, Suits, Skirts.

We offer you attractive values in stylish garments at *Reduced prices* this week. The savings help buy more Christmas gifts. Come and see them if you have a coat or suit need.

Fancy China

A piece of nice china is an acceptable gift. We offer you a good opportunity this week as we have reduced the prices on all china. See it.

Silk Petticoats

A good line in black and colors, good Taffeta silks, nice styles at $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00. Black mercerized sateen Skirts at 73, 89, 1.00, 1.98, 2.50. All make useful gifts.

Handkerchiefs.

A great line, any kind, all grades, all styles, all prices. Ladies 5c and up. See the 25 and 50c. kinds. Mens 5c. a great 25c. grade Children's 5c to 15c.

The Clark Store.

TALK NO. 67.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The proper care of the eyes will save all the worries and miseries that neglect of them will surely bring.

Correctly fitted glasses will remedy the ills already begun.

Skill and experience alone can adjust glasses properly.

Geo. W. Hess

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Also F. F. Adams & Co's FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

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FRENCH SUBMARINES.

ood Work Done by Them at Recent Maneuvers.

Submarine boats made a brilliant erformance at the maneuvers which ne French navy carried out in the ay of Toulon. This is the first time hat such maneuvers have been held in rance. The idea was to combine the perations of the submarines of the ort with the torpedo boats which rm part of the defending fleet. The peration was as follows: A polygon ad been traced in the great harbor. his polygon, which had a surface of ome 3,000 square yards, was formed n one side by the shore and on the thers by imaginery lines which had een determined in advance. A squad- n composed of six torpedo boats of ne fleet, headed by the destroyer La ragonne, was detailed to defend and eep a lookout upon the polygon. On he other hand, five submarines were traverse the space from one end to ne other, without being seen or local- ed by the torpedo boats. The maneu- er took place during the forenoon. It roved to be of a most instructive haracter and gave some very conclu- ive results as to the operation of the ubmarines.

Only one of the torpedo boats, the o. 140, in the report which it pre- nted to the commandant of the de- nse, stated that during a few seconds slight bubbling was noted, this no oubt being caused at the surface of he sea by a periscope which came near he top, but the duration of the dis- rbance was so short that no exercise f sighting could be made, and in spite f the efforts which were made at once, was quite impossible to discover the ath of any of the submarines. The aval authorities here consider that his experiment which is tried for the rst time with the torpedo boats and ubmarines, is among the most impor- nt and conclusive, and justifies the onfidence which the navy has in the ood performance of the submarines.—cientific American.

NOVEL USES FOR GLASS.

a Building Construction, Not as Good as Stone.

It is to be hoped there is nothing more than coincidence in the simulta- eous invention of glass houses by an owan and of glass paving bricks by a arisian, for if the two inventions hould come in contact the architect ight have to begin over again. The atentee of the glass house proposes to ttach brackets to the beams of the oors of the steel framework of his tructure to support two walls of opa- scent wire glass, the insulating dead ir in the 12-inch space between the wo walls preventing the loss of heat n winter and its entrance in summer.

It is claimed that buildings con- tructed in this manner will be more ree from draughts than under present onditions, that they can be satisfac- orily heated with a quarter less fuel hat buildings of brick construction, nd that the absence of windows shuts ut dust, smoke odors and insects, and llows of any arrangement of the floor lan desired. The French inventor in uestion aims at cheapening paving ricks, utilizing for his invention old lass obtained from broken bottles, indow panes, etc., as the raw mate- ial. The bricks now being tested in aris are laid on a foundation of con- rete, with a wooden template one-fifth f an inch thick between the bricks.

Up to the present the new material oes not appear to wear as well as one, but it is the belief of the city fficials that the thinness of the bricks ow laid makes them too fragile. They uggest making them four inches thick nd laying them on a foundation of and, as stone bricks are laid, since, on he present bed, they have proved too oisy.—Chicago Tribune.

The Future of the Elephant.

Unless public opinion is kept in- ormed as to what is going on, there is ery little hope that the African ele- hant can be preserved. In the first lace, owing to its far larger growth of usks, this species is the main object f the ivory hunter. The African ivory s the whiter, the harder and the dear- r of the two. Also the tusks are very uch larger than those of the Asiatic lephant, so that the hunter gets more oney for less trouble—or rather, did et it, for hunting the elephant for its vory can now only be carried on in sia in parts of the forests of Bur- ah, or "by permission" in certain dis- icts of India. For some time a tusk f 180 pounds weight was the largest n record from Africa; since then even arger specimens have been recorded. —Country Gentleman and Land and Water.

Actors Excluded from Races.

Since actors have been excluded from he royal inclosure at Ascot races, ritish members of that profession are omplaining. One of them says: "It s impossible for an actor to attend a evee, even though he may have at- ended in the days before he joined the heatrical profession. He may have aken a university degree; he may have been called to the bar, but these qualifications for appearing in the oyal presence lapse when he becomes an actor. Three actors have been knighted for distinction in their call- ing, and they may go to court as knights, but not as actors, while every actor who is not knighted is still an outsider, under a ban which the court officials would not dream of applying to painters, sculptors and musicians." —Chicago News.

The Caura river, an affluent of the Orinoco, is remarkable in that it has a natural dam. This takes the form of a ledge of granite over 200 yards in width, over which the current runs with tremendous violence.

Has exalted ideas—The astronomer.

MAKING ZEBRAS USEFUL.

Said to Be More Hardy Than Mules. Eat Less and Live Longer.

Since the first zebra was captured in Africa there has been a popular and general belief that the species, while interesting to naturalists, would forever be useless to mankind.

Many times efforts have been made to tame the zebra into a domestic animal, a beast of burden like the horse . But until very recently all these attempts have failed.

Experiments and tests in the London Zoological Gardens made in the last few months show that the zebra can be tamed and made useful. After viewing the tamed animals and seeing the great service they can perform, a commission has started from London for South Africa, where there are numerous herds of the beasts, and a "breaking camp" will be established.

It is possible that within a year zebras will be offered in the American markets as animals of commerce. They are much more hardy than mules, eat less and even live longer, although it is proverbial that a mule was never known to die.

The commission in South Africa is backed by the Army Department, which expects to be able to use the zebra in pack trains because of its stamina, quickness and strength. The War Department at Washington has taken cognizance and is watching the South African commission. A cross between horses and zebras has also been instituted, known as the "zebrule."

The Holy Russian Icon.

While the world has learned much about Russia, many people must have frequently met with the mention of "icons" and wondered what they might be and what part they played in the war. An icon is simply a religious picture, generally of little artistic merit, and the subject usually represented is either a Russian saint, some event in the life of Jesus Christ, or the Virgin Mary. In the Greek Church, as in other Christian churches, the worship of graven images is forbidden, but no objection is made to anything reproduced on a flat surface. Therefore icons are permitted in the forms of mosaics, paintings, enamels or prints. They play an important part in the religious life of the Russians, and are to be met with everywhere—in churches, public offices, private houses and shops. A picture to become an icon must be blessed by a priest and it is then regarded not only as an ornament, but as an accessory in the worship of the Greek Church Icons are also worn on the person, when they take the form of a plaque or a book with two leaves. Almost every soldier wears one on his bosom, and when he prays he takes out his icon and, opening it, kneels down before it as if it were a portable altar. It will be remembered that General Kuropatkin, before his departure for the Far East, was presented with scores of icons at the different places which he visited, and more than one priest at the battle of the Yalu bore aloft the sacred icon at the head of his regiment as it went into action. Every regiment has its own icon, which it carries as it would carry its banner when the regiment goes into battle.

Where Is the West?

It would be easier to tell where is the East. That is always toward the Altantic. Boston is East to Cleveland; Chicago is East to Colorado, and everything this side of the Cascade mountains is East to the Pacific Coast. It almost amounts to this. The West is where a man is; the East is where he or his father came from.

So it comes to pass that the West has no fixed geographical limits like the South and New England. It is something more than a geographical term. Like Boston, it is a state of mind. There are mountains and rivers and oceans within the limits of which this state of mind is preeminently to be found, but it is to be recognized in other regions as well. You can tell a Westerner as you can tell a Southerner, sometimes by his speech, always by his attitude toward life.

The West means Americans who are controlled by certain ideas and motives. But American does not mean Anglo-Saxon beyond the Alleghenies. It is never strictly speaking a matter of descent, but this is doubly true of that great region where blood and ideas and habits of every people under the sun are fusing into a new race. Inevitably the West is cosmopolitan. With such an origin it could not be otherwise. Provincialism in any arrogant sense of the term you will not find outside of the thirteen original states of the Union. On the prairies too many men have succeeded where according to all precedent they ought to have failed, for any one to claim a proprietary right in omniscience. Lacking that, however convinced it may be of its own superiority, the West is tolerant, and the Westerner is at home everywhere.—World Today.

Banana Growing in Mexico.

Mexico is to be exploited by banana dealers. In the United States 40,000,000 bunches of the fruit are consumed each year, and the demand is increasing at the rate of 25 per cent. In Europe, although the consumption at present is less, yet the rate of increase is quite 50 per cent greater. More than 150 steamers are now engaged in the collection and distribution of bananas, including the new fruit boats, which have a carrying capacity of 50,000 bunches each.

Sweden's biggest export is timber. It sells $27,500,000 worth a year.

MERMAIDS GROWING SCARCE.

Affectionate Disposition Shown in Love of Mother for Offspring.

The strangest of all strange fish must surely be the manatee and the dugong. The latter is the mermaid of fabled lore. The dugong live in flocks along the shores of the Indian Ocean, the Gulf Sea and the Gulf of Manaar, where they browse on seaweed and river vegetation. They are very affectionate in disposition, and especially is this shown in the love of the mother for her offspring, which is much stronger than the instinct of self-preservation. Neither will the male leave the female if she be attacked; and instances are on record where the companions of the manatee gathered round and made an effort to withdraw the deadly harpoon. It is supposed that the rude approach to the human outline observed in the shape of the head of the dugong; the attitude of the mother in clasping the young to her breast with one flipper while swimming with the other, holding both above water, and suddenly diving and showing her fish-like tail when alarmed gave rise to the mermaid myth, first told by the Arab seamen. Jules Verne gives a thrilling description of the capture of a dugong in the Red Sea, when its flesh was desired as food. Naturalists tell us that the flesh of the manatee and the dugong much resembles well-fatted pork, of pleasant flavor, and is highly esteemed as food. For this reason they were much hunted and are fast becoming extinct; showing only too plainly the effect of man's unceasing war on those whom he has marked as his victims.—Field and Stream.

Dogs That Wear Shoes.

In Alaska even dogs wear shoes at least part of the time. It is not on account of the cold, for a shaggy Esquimau dog will live and be frisky when a man would freeze to death! The dog does all the work of dragging and carrying, which in this country falls to the horses, and in trotting over the rough ice of the mountain passes his feet soon become bruised and sore. Then his driver makes him soft little moccasins of buckskin or reindeer skin, and ties them on with stout thongs of leather. In this way he will travel easily, until his feet are thoroughly healed up; then he bites and tears his shoes with his sharp, wolflife teeth, and eats them.

Wonderful animals are these dogs of Alaska. Although they are only little fellows—not more than half the size of a big Newfoundland—they sell from $75 to $200 each, more than an ordinary horse will sell for in this country. They will draw 200 pounds each on a sled, and they are usually driven in teams of six. They need no lines to guide them, for they readily obey the sound of their master's voice, turning or stopping at a word.

But the Equiman dogs have their faults. Like many boys, they are overfond of having good things to eat. Consequently they have to be watched closely, or they will attack and devour stores left in their way, especially bacon, which must be hung out of their reach. At night, when camp is pitched, the moment a blanket is thrown upon the ground they will run into it and curl up, and neither cuffs nor kicks suffice to budge them. They lie as close to the men who own them as possible, and the miner cannot wrap himself so close that they will not get under the blanket with him. They are human, too, in their disinclination to get out in the morning.—New England Farmer.

At the Pool of Bethesda.

One of the footprints of Jesus in the vicinity of Jerusalem is the Pool of Bethesda. The pool which represents it now is an unsettled question. Three are pointed out; of which two are dry and full of weeds and rubbish. One of these is near the gate of St. Stephen and the other is near the Church of St. Anne. The third pool, supposed by many to be that of Bethesda, is the Pool of the Virgin. It lies in the Kedron valley, deep within the hill, Ophel. The approach is through a vaulted chamber and by two flights of steps which descend thirty feet beneath the surface. There has been a large deposit of debris here so that the outer aspects have greatly changed . This pool is an intermittent spring. It flows sometimes two or three times a day, but in the dry season not so often. The flow continues from ten to thirty minutes. The surplus water runs off through the rock-cut conduit, made by King Hezekiah, and forms the Pool of Siloam. The disturbance of the water, due to the intermittent flow, and the fact that it is the only living water in the vicinity of Jerusalem, in the opinion of the writer, strongly identifies it with the Pool of Bethesda. The irregular movement of the waters was not understood. It was attributed by those not acquainted with acquatic movements to angelic agency.—Ram's Horn.

The Subway Tavern.

The proprietors of the Subway Tavern have sent out a report to the clergymen and temperance workers of their work. The reports tells principally of what has been done to the old-time saloons in the neighborhood. Three of them, all within a radius of a block and or two of the tavern, have closed up.

The ambassadors of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia have represented a note to the German Foreign Office definitely declining to accede to the propositions of Prince George of Greece in favor of the annexation of the island of Crete by Greece.

MILLIONAIRES INCREASING.

There Are Now 10,087, and Half Are in This Country.

The most recent statistics on wealth in America, which places John D. Rockefeller alone in the billionaire class and show the multiplication of millionaires on every hand, has drawn attention to the amazing rapidity with which this class of business men has literally sprung up within as short a space of time as 50 years.

It was not much longer ago than that that a list of the rich men of New York city was prepared and published by Moses Y. Beach. He gave the names of 1,024 men who possessed $100,000, and there were only 23 men who could be called millionaires. The census of millionaires in New York at that time meant practically all in the United States.

Today there are in America 5,027 millionaires, a little less than half the known number of millionaires in the entire world, which is 10,087.

The richest man in the world, according to common belief, is the czar of Russia, whose private wealth is placed at $2,200,000,000. Perhaps if the wealth of the shah of Persia, who wears a single green stone in his turban worth $4,000,000, could be counted it would be found that he is the wealthiest man in the world, because he actually owns all of Persia.

The man with $100,000 nowadays is not wealthy. His means are small. It is the day of the multi-millionaire, even such men as Sir Thomas Lipton, with only from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000, being counted small fry. The men who stand out are those whose wealth exceeds $100,000,00, and they are numerous.

There are 49 millionaires in Russia, and not one in Japan save the mikado himself. In all the Japanese empire there are but 441 fortunes of as much as $225,000 each. One of our kings of finance might buy them all. But wealth is evenly distributed in Japan, and there are no paupers. On the other hand, Russia is noted for the extravagance of her wealthy class and the wretchedness of her poor.

MANILA HEMP FOR PUERTO RICO.

Experiment Proves Climatic Conditions Favorable.

Seeds of Manila hemp were reecntly obtained from the Philippines by the department of agriculture, with a view to making some experiments which have for their ultimate aim the cultivation of this valuable plant in Puerto Rico, where soil and climate seem to be particularly well adapted to it. They were gathered at the period of ripeness, mixed with finely powdered charcoal, and shipped to Washington in small cylindrical tin tubes. When they arrived they were sown in glass covered boxes of sand, which were kept at a temperature in the neighborhood of 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

Manila hemp is a species of banana native to the Philippines and other Pacific islands south of the Moluccas. It grows to a height of 20 feet and requires three years to attain maturity.

Nearly 100,000 long tons of hemp are exported annually from the Philippines, the plantations, with proper management, yielding something like 30 per cent on the money invested. Thus it appears that the industry is highly remunerative, and there is reason to expect that it will add largely to the wealth of Puerto Rico. The plant requires a moist climate, and does not grow well beyond an altitude of 1,200 fet above the sea. It is cultivated in the partial shade of trees, the foliage of which is not too dense. If the shade is dense the fibre is finer and longer, but less strong. Hemp which combines fineness, length and strength commands the highest price.

What Rosemary Stood For.

Rosemary was valued for its powers of strengthening a weak memory, hence it became the symbol of remembrance. Rosemary was also used as a love charm, the reason being "Both Venus, the love goddess, and rosemary, or sea dew, were offspring of the sea, and therefore as love was beauty's son, rosemary was love's nearest relative." Anne of Cleves wore sprays of rosemary at her marriage with Henry VIII., as this flower was then used by brides instead of orange blossoms, and wedding guests wore it instead of white favors. Rosemary was also closely associated with funerals, the mourners each carrying a spray to drop into the grave at the conclusion of the service.

Powdered rosemary applied to the face was supposed to have magical effects for restoring faded beauty and a bath of rosemary taken three times a day was said to restore youth and vigor. In the language of flowers, rosemary signifies fidelity in love. Shakespeare referred to this when he made the old nurse ask, "Do not rosemary and Romeo begin both with a letter?" —that is, with the same letter

Chinese Clever Criminals.

"There are no shrewder men on earth than the Chinamen," said Sergt. J. R. Stanley. "I mean that when they are crooked they are the cleverest of criminals. When I was in the Philippines I saw enough of their work to make me leave their goods alone. Their greatest fake is in changing whiskey in a bottle for vinegar without breaking the seal. They do this by soaking off the label and drilling a tiny hole in the side of the bottle. They then take out the whiskey, and substitute a liquid simlar in color, fill up the hole and cover it with the label. The only safe way to buy goods of Chinamen is to sample befcre you pay. They take lots of money from the soldiers in their fan tan and opium dens. A Chinaman never ran a square fan tan game in the Philippines."—Kansas City Star.

A forerunner—The quadruped.

A CLEAN MAN.

Outside cleanliness is less than half the battle. A man may scrub himself a dozen times a day, and still be unclean. Good health means cleanliness not only outside, but inside. It means a clean stomach, clean bowels, clean blood, a clean liver, and new, clean, healthy tissues and fibers in every organ of the body. The man who is clean in this way will look it and act it. He will work with energy and think clean, clear, healthy thoughts.

He will never be troubled with liver, lung, stomach or blood disorders. Dyspepsia and indigestion originate in unclean stomachs. Blood diseases are found where there is unclean blood.

Consumption and bronchitis mean unclean lungs. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery prevents these diseases. It makes a man's insides clean and healthy. It cleans the digestive organs, makes pure, clean blood, and clean, healthy flesh. It doesn t make the flabby fat of corpulency, but the firm flesh of health. It restores tone to the nervous system, and cures nervous exhaustion and prostration. It contains no alcohol to inebriate or create craving for injurious stimulants.

Mr. John L. Coughenour, of Glen Savage, Somerset Co., Pa., writes: "My appetite was unusually poor, and I was as weak and nervous as though I had been starved for months. My heart kept throbbing continually and I was short of breath. Finally I wrote to you for advice and you informed me that I had indigestion and a torpid liver. I did not think your diagnosis was right, but I ordered six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' from you and began its use. After using three bottles I began to improve slowly and soon went to work, and I have been working ever since."

Constipation is the most unclean uncleanliness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure it. They never gripe.

CHRISTMAS PACKAGES.

How They Should Be Prepared for Sending Through the Mails.

Christmas trade is booming and in view of the fact that the Santa Claus mail is already quite heavy the postmaster is anxious that the people be properly posted as to how holiday goods should be sent through the mails. It is especially urged that wrappers should be strong and safely tied, as merchandise going through the mails is handled by many persons not connected with the postoffice, such as wagon drivers, railroad hands and station workmen. Bags containing such mail are often thrown on platforms from cars going at full speed, and rough usage is simply unavoidable. Care in directing mail is suggested. Mailable packages can be registered by paying 8 cents extra postage. Putting on extra postage without having a registry receipt does not register anything. Merchandise packages may be sent for one cent an ounce if placed so as to be conveniently examined by postoffice employees to prove there is no writing inside. If sealed to prevent such inspection the postage is 2 cents for each ounce.

Alcholic Compounds.

John W. Yerkes, commissioner of internal revenue, has sent a circular to collectors of internal revenue notifying them that certain patent medicines have been examined and found to come within the ruling of the department made September 12th, notifying druggists and other dealers in patent medicines that all compounds containing a certain admixture of alcohol must be sold hereafter under authority of a revenue license. He adds, however, that in order to prevent oppression or hardship, the ruling will not go into effect as to manufacturers until January, 1906, while the retailers are to have until April, 1906, to dispose of their present stocks. The work of analyzing the various patent medicines is to go on until all have been tested. In the meantime the following have been found to contain an excess of alcohol: Atwood's LaGrippe Specific. Cuban Gingeric, DeWitt's Stomach Bitters, Dr. Bouvier's Buchu Gin, Dr. Fowler's Meat and Malt, Duffy's Malt Whiskey, Gilbert s Rejuvenating Iron and Herb Juice, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Kudros, Peruna, Rockandy Cough Cure.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL : : : : : :

FOR PILES,
ONE APPLICATION BRINGS RELIEF.
SAMPLE MAILED FREE.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed.
Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork and other causes. Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy. $1 per vial, or special package for serious cases, $5.
Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.
Humphreys' Med. Co., William & John Sts., N. Y.

LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.

Offers a Large Market Abroad for Our Manufactures.

Why American boots and shoes find so large a place in British and other markets abroad is explained by the British consul at Philadelphia, Mr. Powell, in his annual trade report, issued by the foreign office. It is owing to cheaper production, due to the use of labor-saving appliances, of which, by the way, British manufacturers were slow to take note.

Although only 197,000 workers are employed in the shoe industry in the United States, as against 290,000 in the United Kingdom, the United States makes more shoes than any other country in the world. This condition of affairs, says Mr. Powell, arises from the fact that practically all shoes are factory-made in the United States, and the use of the most improved machinery enables the workmen there to turn out a much greater number of shoes per head than is accomplished in the United Kingdom. It is stated that 28 firms alone in the United States make an average total output of 200,000 pairs a day.

Two examples are given of the saving effected by the introduction of machinery. Thus, 100 pairs of men's fine grade, calf, welt, laced shoes, single soles, soft boxed toes, made by hand in 1865, required 2,225 hours to make, at an average cost per pair of £1 2s 3d; the same number of the same kind of shoes were made by machinery in 1895 in 296 hours, at an average cost of 3s per pair. Then 100 pairs of women's fine grade, kid, welt, buttoned shoes, single soles, patent leather tips, soft-boxed toes, made by hand in 1875, required 1,995 hours to make, at an average cost per pair of £1; the same number of the same kind of shoes were made by machinery in 1895 in 175 hours at an average cost of 2s 2d.—London Chronicle.

MATERNAL INSTINCT OF FISH.

How the Bass Looks After the Eggs and the Young.

"The female fish has no maternal instincts whatever," said J. Nevin of Madison, superintendent of the state fish hatcheries. "In fact, the fish is the most unhuman creature in existence—that is, of the animals which have any degree of intelligence at all.

"Perhaps it is well that it is so, for if the parent fish took care of their young as other creatures do, the waters of the earth would be filled with them in a very short time. Under natural conditions not one egg in a million ever becomes a fish a year old. As an example, I have seen female brook trout go up into the spawning places and spawn their eggs and then turn around and deliberately eat them.

"For the past few years I have been much interested in experimenting with bass and studying their ways. Here the male parent has some maternal instincts apparently. He builds the 'nest' for the female, some little pocket with a gravel bottom protected from the strong current, but with plenty of fresh water. The eggs are spawned by the female, who swims away and leaves them to their fate. The male fertilizes the eggs and then for a few days watches over them, 'fanning' them occasionally to insure a circulation of fresh water and keeping off other fish who would devour the eggs. The male fish have been known to follow the little fry for several days, protecting them until they were able to care for themselves.—Evening Wisconsin.

Oil to Calm Waters.

Shells filled with oil, intended to calm a stormy sea when fired into it, have been invented in France. The effect of a film of oil in reducing the size of waves is well known, but in the case of a moving vessel it is difficult to reach those in front, among which the ship's progress will soon bring it. At first ordinary explosive shells containing oil were tried, but these, besides being dangerous, did not distribute the oil evenly. At present wooden shells are used, which break when they striek the water, allowing the oil to run evenly over the surface. For night use the shells have an illuminating attachment. The results are said to be satisfactory.

Water Power of the Alps.

Cutting the Simplon tunnel is only one of the many phases of the industrial development that is now going on in that region. Switzerland, France, Italy and Austria are all more and more developing wealth through the help of the Alps. The French Alps alone produce a force equal to 3,000,000 horse-power. Were that power developed by the aid of the ordinary steam engine no less than 17,000,000 tons of coal a year would have to be consumed. The harnessing of the waters which do the work is not accomplished wholly without cost, but it is inconsiderable in comparison with the results achieved. Some little Swiss villages are better off than many a big American town. Nearly all have the electric light and turn their mountain-born power to account.

San Francisco's Chinatown.

There are about 350 individual owners of property in Chinatown, and of these only 30 are Chinese. The total value of real estate in Chinatown is estimated at $6,000,000. As the locality is within a stone's throw of the retail shopping district, and as it is elevated and sightly, presenting almost ideal sites for fashionable boarding houses and fine residences, it is believed that the removal of the present occupants and the construction of modern improvement would make the land worth at least $25,000,000, if not more. —The World Today.

Deep sea lines—Steamship companies.

PASSING OF THE CHINESE.

In Fifty Years Will Be Extinct Under Present Laws.

In fifty years—perhaps less than fifty, if the present laws remain in effect and are rigidly executed—the Chinese population of the United States will become practically extinct. From 1890 to 1900, they fell away from 126,778 to 119,050, a decrease of nearly eight thousand, or more than six per cent. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, more than four thousand voluntarily left the port of San Francisco for the land of their birth, the total deported and returning voluntarily being 5,020. A very large majority of these Chinamen were advanced in years, and went home to die.

A generation ago, there were in San Francisco from thirty to forty thousand Chinamen. The Chinese Consul-General there told me that, counting men, women and children, there are now not 10,000. The same proportionate decrease is seen in other places. It should be borne in mind that the total number of Chinese now in the United States includes 26,767 in Hawaii and 3,116 in Alaska, so that, at the beginning of this decennial period there were living in the United States proper only 89,000. A generation ago, there were at least 150,000.

According to the most liberal estimate, there are not more than one hundred and fifty legal Chinese wives in San Francisco. But the number of Chinese women is estimated at between one thousand and two thousand. Of such female children as are born to the lowest class, a large proportion are sold for immoral purposes by their parents, thus still further reducing the possibilities of an increased population.

The main adult population is male; is unmarried, or, at least, wifeless in America; and is rapidly approaching old age. Thus by 1930 or 1940, the main Chinese life in America will have become extinct.—World's Work.

Mining for Rubies in India.

The system practiced for obtaining rubies in the mining districts in Burmah is of the most primitive description. The mining shafts are simply holes about two feet square sunk to a depth varying up to fifty or sixty feet. The shoring up of the walls of the shaft is most crude, the sides being supported by posts at the corners and branches of small trees secured carefully against the sides by means of stout sticks.

The miner carries a tin pot similar in shape to a blunt-edged cone, on his head. He squats down in one corner and digs between his knees in the opposite corner. The earth or byon, as the ruby-bearing earth is called, is conveyed to the top, as fast as it is excavated, in small buckets let down from above.

The apparatus for raising and lowering the buckets is simple in the extreme. A stout bamboo post about twenty feet high, called a maungdine, is fixed upright in the ground at a convenient distance from the pit or dwin, and a long, thinner bamboo pivoted horizontally into the upper end of it so as to project an eighth from the mine and the long arm toward the mine.—Search Light.

Vicissitudes of Paintings.

Many and strange have been the vicissitudes of some of the world's greatest pictures, and a fine painting which now graces Lord Leigh's residence in Warwickshire, England, has an interesting history. This remarkable picture, which for some years consisted of a painting of flowers, was pronounced by an art dealer to be merely a mask for some other picture, and on his receiving permission he gradually cleaned off the flowers, discovering underneath a very fine portrait of Charles I by Vandyke. It is supposed that the portrait was thus disguised in order to save it from destruction by the Roundheads at the time of the commonwealth.

Feminine Guile.

Some women when staying at hotels do not care to exhibit to the passers along the corridors the exact size of their feet, so they carefully carry with them a couple of pairs of tiny, delicate shoes, which, instead of the ones they are wearing, they place outside their doors for the servants to take down and clean. All the big boot shops in Paris now make a specialty of this tiny footgear, and a pair or two form a portion of the trousseau of every up-to-date bride.—Imparcial, Madrid.

Slaves of Orthography.

Perhaps we make too much of accurate spelling as an educational test A century ago many people of high intelligence and considerable attainments spelt very ill according to our standards. But there the standard is; and I don't know who is daring enough to ask any convocation of schoolmasters to alter it.—Illustrated London News.

Nature's Barometer.

A small stone has been lodged in the British Museum; it is somewhat of a mystery. It has been named the semakuir; it is a native of Finland, and the Finns tell the weather by it. The explanation is that the stone changes its appearance through absorbing the moisture in the air preceding rain, turning it black.—Chic.

Vaccination was made compulsory in the city of Madras in 1884. Before that date there were hundreds, often thousands, of deaths a year; now the deaths rarely exceed ten.

A pig is usually kept in every stable in Persia; it is thought its presence is beneficial to the health of the horses.

PUNISHMENTS IN CHINA.

Many Cruel Forms Abolished Forever. Others Modified.

Wu Ting-fang, long Chinese minister in Washington, has succeeded in inducing the imperial government at Pekin to abolish some of its cruel punishments. An imperial edict gives Wu and Shen Chiapen credit for suggesting the changes and then proceeds: "At the beginning of the dynasty when our sovereignty extended within the great wall, the most severe punishment was beheading. In the year of Hsin Jui, however, when we revised the laws, we permitted the introduction of those punishments which had been prevalent in the Ming dynasty, hence ling chi (cutting to pieces) was allowed for certain crimes. Now that we are once more revising the laws, therefore, we hereby order that for all variations of the crime of taking life, beheading shall be the extreme penalty in future; ling chi, exposure of the detached head, and mutilation of the corpse must be abolished forever."

The penalty of chan hsiao, or what might be termed compound decapitation, or the entire removal of the head and exposure of the same, must hereafter read chao chueh or strangulation on sentence. This is supposed to be a far more honorable death than decapitation and was formerly reserved for princes and other great men.

Another important reform is the abolition of the "condemned" brand on the faces of prisoners. Hitherto all who have been sentenced to banishment for robbery and other serious crimes, have been tattooed on the face, in order to mark them as criminals for life.

FIRE WORSHIP IN SCOTLAND.

Ancient Custom Still Practiced in Certain Sections.

Reminiscences of the pre-Christian days of Baal worship and fire worship are still to be found occasionally in Scotland. A few years ago a traveler wrote: "On the last day of the year, old style, which falls on Jan. 12, the festival of 'the clavie' takes place in Burghead, a fishing village near Forres. On a headland in that village still stands an old Roman altar, locally called the 'douro.' On the evening of Jan. 12 a large tar barrel is set on fire and carried by one of the fishermen round the town, while the assembled folk shout and halloo. If the man who carries the barrel falls, it is an evil omen. The man with the lighted barrel, having gone with it round the town, carries it up to the top of the hill and places it on the 'douro.'

"More fuel is immediately added. The sparks as they fly upward are supposed to be witches and evil spirits leaving the town. The people, therefore, shout at and curse them as they disappear in vacancy. When the burning barrel falls in pieces the fishermen rush in and endeavor to get a lighted bit of wood from its remains. With this light the fire on the cottage hearth is at once kindled and it is considered lucky to keep this flame all the rest of the year. The charcoal of the 'clavie' is collected and put in bits up the chimney, to prevent the witches and evil spirits from entering the house.

How to Cut Glass.

Glass can be cut without a diamond, and the way is very simple. Dip a piece of common string in alcohol and squeeze it reasonably dry. Then tie the string tightly around the glass on the line of cutting. Touch a match to the string and let it burn off. While it is hot plunge the glass under water, letting the arm go under well to the elbow so there will be no vibration when the glass is struck. With the free hand strike the glass outside the line of cutting, giving a quick, sharp stroke with any long, flat instrument, such as a stick of wood or a long-bladed knife, and the cut will be as clean and straight as if made by a regular glass cutter.

The Art of Tattooing.

The master of the tattooing art in Japan is Chyo, who can produce such pictures on the human skin as are the envy of all rivals. He has photographs of all his more important works, most of the originals having been produced on the cuticle of English and American travelers. Two of the most remarkable are a huge dragon in three colors, covering an American doctor's back entirely, while another is a life-sized fly, which was put on an Englishman's wrist so naturally that one would feel tempted to call his attention to the fact if one were not told that it was the work of the tattooing needle. Chyo's work is recognized by his countrymen at a glance, and is looked upon with much respect.

The Nose and Deafness.

Dr. Wallace Mackenzie of Wellington, New Zealand, reports the case of a healthy man who came to him because of deafness following an operation on his nose. Examination revealed the fact that both nostrils had grown together. The man was chloroformed, the nostrils reopened with the knife and prevented from growing together again by placing in each a little cylinder of celluloid prepared from a photographic film. Two weeks after the operation hearing was greatly improved and eventually almost completely restored.

Japanese Economy in War.

Japan's war department is economical. The worn-out socks, stockings and other hosiery used by the troops in Manchuria were sent back to Japan to be remade into knitting yarns. These are then given out to hosiery manufacturers and reknitted by machinery into underwear, which was reshipped to the seat of war.

IS ENGLAND DEGENERATING?

Statistics Taken from the British Army Confirm That View.

Arnold White has written as follows in the London Chronicle of physical degeneration in England: "The Germans drink an enormous quantity of beer, but there is no class in Germany of drink-sodden, dirty and broken mothers such as we produce by the thousand. When Taine was shown the seamy side of London he said that the rush of the inhabitants of an east London slum into a wide street when attracted by the spectacle of an accident was like a human sewer emptying itself. Before the outbreak of the African war, of 11,000 men who wished to enlist in Manchester, only a little over 1,000 could be sent into the army. The Scotch highlanders and the Irish peasantry are healthy, but English townsmen can no longer vie in war with the Tyrolese and Bavarian mountaineers the inhabitants of east Prussia, the French peasantry, the Montenegrins or the hardy Russians.

"Britain's soldiers are born of mothers affected by the normal conditions of town life, both moral and physical. The average stay in hospital of soldiers affected by one preventable disease is 32 days. Thus in one year we have a total loss of 1,738,688 days' army service. Two hundred and three soldiers in the British home army go sick out of every 1,000; in the French conscript army only 43 become invalids.

"In 1845 the standard of height for admission to the army was five feet six inches; in 1883 it was five feet three inches, and in 1900 five feet. There is a progressive decline in the average weight. As the British army is ten times more unhealthy than the German, it loses three times as many by death."

Customs in China.

China, as seen with our eyes, is grotesque. She is the antipodes of all the rest of the world. She seems the upside down of everything. The needle in her compass points to the south, she says west north instead of northwest.

She enjoys her fireworks in the day time; her ladies use wheelbarrows when they are making calls; they drive cows instead of horses; the necks of their prisoners are put in the stocks; their surname comes first, as Roosevelt Theodore; they mount their horses from the right side; the old men fly kites, while the small boys sit demurely and watch them; they keep on their hats as a sign of respect; their crimson visiting cards must be a burden to them if they do much calling, as they are four feet long and about two wide; their boats are drawn by men, their carriages by sails; they never drink milk and their mourning color is white or pale blue.

Their young women, no matter how beautiful they may be, according to Chinese ideas, are slaves, while the old mother of grown sons and the wrinkled grandmothers are queens, and the most respected and beloved members of the household. Even the emperor's mother ranks higher than he does. When a son is fortunate enough to receive an honorable decoration, he brings it to his mother, who wears it for him.—Sunset Magazine.

Owls Electrocuted.

The temporary suspension of work at the mine and mill of the Granite-Bimetallic Mining Co., at Pittsburg, caused by an owl becoming entangled in the wires, recalls the fact that since the transmission line was put in commission, nearly four years ago, 25 owls have been electrocuted by coming in contact with the wires, and since November of last year 12 fine specimens of the owl family have gone to owl land over this route. The transmission line is 11 miles in length and furnishes a current of 10,000 volts to the mine and mill, No. 4 copper wire being used. The line traverses a wild and unsettled country, the abiding place of all kinds of wild beasts and birds.—Anaconda Standard.

Goats as Pilots.

In Switzerland and other mountainous countries goats lead long strings of animals daily to and from the mountains, but it is in South Africa that the goat is regularly kept and employed as a leader of sheep. Should a blinding storm of rain or hail drive the sheep before it, or cause them to huddle together in a corner, so that there is a danger of their suffocating each other, the trained goat will wake them up, and, by a method of his own, induce them to follow him to a place of safety.

The Money-Mad Poor.

It is a great mistake to suppose that every rich man is money mad, for many rich men are money sick, and it is a still greater mistake to suppose that the only money mad people in the world are rich people. A man who is poor but bent on becoming rich is much more likely to be money mad than a man who has an independent fortune, only he shows it in a different way. A man of large fortune who is money mad shows it by his continued activity in money making. The poor man who is money mad shows it by envying and hating those who are more successful.—Chicago Chronicle.

Consumption of horse flesh is largely increasing in Berlin and its suburbs, where 250 horse slaughter houses exist. Many dealers have become so opulent that they have exchanged the humble cellars where they formerly carried on business for handsome shops. In other large towns the same state of affairs obtains, especially in Hamburg, where the annual consumption is computed to be 5,000 horses, much of which, however is used in sausage manufactories.

A grocer who sands his sugar has more grit than principle.

COTTON FROM FIRWOOD.

Difficult to Distinguish the Natural from the Artificial.

Cotton, which used to be born, is now being made from firwood which has been freed from bark and knots. The fibers are broken up by a special machine, and are then placed in a lead-lined copper cylinder having a capacity of 100 cubic centimeters. Into this steam is introduced for ten hours by means of a pipe in the bottom.

At the end of that time 60 cubic centimeters of soda lye are poured in and boiled for 36 hours under a pressure of three atmospheres. The material is then washed and thoroughly crushed, after which it is bleached and dried. The pure cellulose thus obtained is treated in an autoclare containing a mixture of zinc chloride, hyarochloric acid, and nitric acid, to which a little castor oil, caseine, and glycerine are added. The fibre, after being further reduced, is passed through a weak solution of carbonate of soda, and then between drying rollers.

The necessary firmness is given to the thread by finally putting it in a bath of diluted ammonia and then washing it with cold water. The substance thus made may be easily woven and dyed. When the artificial product is compared with the natural it is said to be difficult to distinguish the difference, and it is even asserted that the former may be so economically produced as to be able to compete with the latter.—Chicago Tribune.

Chinese Porcelain.

Chinamen have been exporting their porcelain to the west for at least a thousand years, and probably longer. Mediaeval Europe could make nothing like porcelain, and therefore regarded it as a magical product endowed with uncanny powers. It was said, for instance, that a porcelain cup would break if poison were poured into it. Travelers declared that porcelain was composed of various substances which, after being tempered, were hidden in the ground for ages before being fit for use. Even so erudite a man as Sir Thomas Browne, writing in the later seventeenth century, was "not thoroughly resolved, concerning porcellane or china dishes, that according to common belief they are made of earth." The secret of the true Chinese porcelain was first discovered in Europe a generation later by the German chemist Bottger, the inventor of what is now known as Dresden china.

Unique Lighthouse.

The most extraordinary of all British lighthouses is to be found on Arnish Rock, Stornoway Bay—a rock which is separated from the Island of Lewis by a channel over 500 feet wide. On this rock a conical beacon is erected, and on its summit a lantern is fixed, from which, night after night, shines a light which is seen by the fishermen far and wide. The way in which the lighthouse is illuminated is this: On the Island of Lewis is a lighthouse, and from a window in the tower a stream of light is projected on to a mirror in the lantern on the summit of Arnish Rock.—Exchange.

Compulsory M. P.'s.

The Norwegian parliament consists of 114 members, many of whom sit in the house under protest. All Norwegians over 25 years of age who satisfy certain conditions of residence, etc., meet in the local parish church once in three years and choose one man out of every 100 present to select the members of parliament for the country. The men so selected are bound to serve, whether they like the honor or not. Immediately parliament meets one-fourth of the members are chosen to form the upper house, the remaining three-fourths constituting the lower house.—Philadelphia Ledger.

In a Glacier 28 Years.

In an almost perfect state of preservation, and easily recognizable, the dead body of a guide named Nagi, a native of Aosta, Italy, who fell into a crevice in 1877 near the summit of Monta Rosa, was recently recovered from the ice.

Nagi was descending the mountain in company with two Milanese Alpinists when he suddenly disappeared, and the cord which bound him to the others was cut by a sharp piece of ice. A search party made many vain attempts to recover the body.—London Mail.

How Birds Doctor Themselves.

Certain birds seem to possess a remarkable instinct for surgery. The woodcock, the partridge and some others are said to be able to dress their wounds with considerable skill. A naturalist observes that he has shot several woodcock that were recovering from wounds previously received. In every instance he found the injury neatly dressed with down plucked from the stems of feathers and skillfully arranged over the wound, evidently by the long beak of the bird. In other cases ligatures had been applied to wounded or broken limbs.—Exchange.

Rich Americans Abroad.

A cynical highland gillie thus explains a certain rich American's action in paying $25,000 as a year's rental for a castle in the north of Scotland: "He pays $5,000 for the house, $5,000 for the fishing, $5,000 for the deer, $5,000 for the grouse and $5,000 for being near Balmoral, where the king occasionally visits."

It appears that spies in the form of nurses have been introduced in considerable numbers into the families of French officers by some unnamed European power. The government has informed corps commanders about it.

The largest flour mill in the British empire is in Montreal. It turns out 5,000 barrels of flour a day.

Vaccine Law Valid

Test Case Brought in Franklin County and Judge Rules that Child Cannot Enter School Until Vaccinated

All cases in the Franklin County County Court were set aside Tuesday afternoon to hear argument on the application to make permanent a preliminary injunction to restrain Superintendent J. H. Reber, Principal Charles H. Coover and Chester Geesaman, a teacher of the Snyder Avenue Public School, in Waynesboro, from refusing to admit Grace Stull, daughter of Edward Stull, to the school.

Charles Walter and A. W. Gillan were allowed to intervene in behalf of the State Board of Health. The first witness called was Edward C. Stull, of Waynesboro, whose daughter is not vaccinated and because of that would not be allowed admission to school.

O. C. Bowers argued that the law does not apply to townships, merely to municipalities, and is therefore special legislation and unconstitutional. He made a strong plea and cited many authorities

Charles Walter quoted Supreme and lower court decisions upholding the law, and Judge D. W. Rowe, in a long and careful opinion, took the view that the Legislature had power to pass such a law.

The statute has been upheld by various courts, including the supreme tribunal of the state.

The court dissolved the injunction, placing the costs on the plaintiffs.

Tuberculosis is Not Hereditary.

Dr. Dixon Says It Can Be Communicated By Contact Only.

State Health Officer Dixon was shown a statement made by Arthur B. Reeve in "Public Opinion," this month, in which he says that "one-seventh of the deaths in the cities throughout the world are caused by tuberculosis, and that in the face of the assertion of one of the most eminent specialists that when the people can be aroused to comprehend the truth and to do their duty "in two generations a case of consumption will be as much of a rarity as a case of leprosy now is."

"I would not draw the line so close as two generations," said Dr. Dixon, "but I would say that if the people were aroused to the danger of coming in contact with tuberculosis, and were taught the methods to prevent contagion they would have it in their power to eliminate tuberculosis in a very few generations.

"Tuberculosis is not inherited, as I have always maintained, but it is only by coming in contact with it that the disease is contracted. I have made repeated experiments to prove this, and to my mind have succeeded in proving it to the satisfaction of those who have made the subject a study."

Election Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Copper & Mining Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office at Central, Columbia County, Pa., on Monday, January 8th, 1906, at 10 o'clock a. m. Polls will remain open until 4 o'clock p. m.

J. P. Fritz,
12-7-5t Sec.

Election Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers Fationnl Bank of Bloomsburg, Pa. for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at their Banking room Tuesday, January 9, 1906, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m.

M Millheisen
4t Cashier.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania on the 3rd day of January, A. D., 1906, by I. John Davenport, J. P. Beibl, D. Lloyd, Max Kaiser, L. B. Young, R. R. Van Horn, George W. Sterner and others under the Act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplments thereto for the char er of an intended Corporation to be called the Hemlock Milling Company the character and object of which is for the purpose of manufacturing, buying, selling or otherwise disposing of flour, feed, and other commercial milling products and other materials known to the trade and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy, all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplments.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1905.

STATE GRANGE

Report of the Legislative Committee

The sessions of the State Grange at Sunbury closed last Friday.

The following report of the committee on legislation sets forth the position of the organization on many matters of public importance:

Worthy Master and Members of the Pennsylvania State Grange:

Your Legislative Committee beg leave to report that we have given during the past year careful consideration to legislation affecting the agricultural interests of our State and made every effort to carry out the instructions of this body given to us one year ago at the Erie meeting.

Under these instructions we prepared and presented to the last Legislature bills on those subjects, with the following results. A bill to allow trolley roads to carry freight. Killed by the Committee on City Passenger Railways. Bills favoring the return of all license money and personal property taxes. Pigeonholed in the Ways and Means Committee. Bills regulating railroads and passenger rates. Pigeonholed in the Railroad Committee. Bills favoring legislation for the initiative and referendum. Pigeonholed in the committee. Bill for ballot reform. Pigeonholed in committee. Bill for a general primary election law met the same fate.

Nothing further was said about the treatment that the farmers received at the last session of that subservient Legislature until one day in November last, we think it was the seventh, when it was discovered that the people registered a mighty protest against this kind of treatment. And should this plan of defeating all reform movements continue there will be a mightier protest next time. The people are beginning to learn that political parties are supposed to carry out the wishes of the people, and when they fail to do this it is our duty to apply the remedy.

In the matter of taxation we can only repeat what has been said by this committee for more than 15 years— that the grossest inequalities exist in our present tax laws. Our present method of State taxation is not based on acts of Legislature, but on decisions of the courts, so that we find that competing corporations in the same town or city are taxed differently. One pays State taxes on its capital stock, bonded indebtedness and gross earnings, while the other pays no State taxes at all. We refer to electric light and gas companies. And it is common knowledge that the latter is not taxed because the Standard Oil Company owns many artificial gas plants either by purchase or lease. In short our tax laws are made to favor trusts and monopolies and cannot be changed on account of their campaign contributions.

The old chestnut that the farmer and other real estate owners pay no State tax is very elusive. Real estate is paying about 15 mills tax on the dollar, while corporate and personal property is paying an average of three (3) mills. The fact that one pays its takes to the State and the other to the local authorities can not make up for this injustice. Because of this inequality the great corporate interests and their agents are opposed to any change in our jungling tax laws.

The Grange plan of retaining in the counties the license and part of the personal property taxes is meeting with more favor and is the correct way of keeping down the surplus. The return of these taxes would reduce local taxes to that amount and equalize taxation to a certain extent.

The laying up of a large surplus by the State is wrong in principle, because it breeds corruption and extravagance; it is wrong in law, since the governmental function in taxation is to collect only such amounts of money by taxation as is actually needed to run the government economically.

Suppose a municipality would collect twice as much money from the taxpayers as it needs for its schools, roads, etc. how long would the taxpayers tolerate it? Yet this is practically what we are doing in our State finances. A reasonable surplus, say from one to two millions of dollars, is all that the State should carry. Our tax laws are badly in need of revision. The Grange must keep on pointing out the way. Eternally keeping at it will win success.

ROADS

The Grange secured the passage of a Township Road Law at the last session of the Legislature. Its principal features are the election of a continuous board of three supervisors one being elected each year and all to serve without pay. Their duties are similiar to those of the school board. This Board appoints Road Masters, fixes wages, and may contract out the building of roads for a continuous period not to exceed three years to the same taxpayer, and for a stretch of road not exceeding three miles in length. By petitioning court the citizens of a township may secure the right to decide by ballot whether the road taxes shall be paid in cash. In case the voters decide to pay cash the township will receive fifteen per cent. of the amount raised in said township. Your committee recommends that the percentage borne by the State be increased to fifty per cent., as in the States of Delaware and New York.

So far the various townships of Pennsylvania have built and maintained the 100,000 miles of public roads, at a cost of over four millions of dollars annually. The State Grange years ago took the position that as the public roads were used by all the people, all should contribute to their building and maintenance. This proposition is fundamental and must be respected.

This new Township Road Law has been published in the official paper of our order, the Grange News, as well as explanations relative to the more important points. It passed the House and Senate unanimously and while not perfect it should receive the support of every one that is interested in having a system in the management of our public roads. One of the strong points of this new law is that it puts all the power in the hands of the people instead of delegating it to outsiders. Even the provisions allowing the voters to adopt a cash tax can be repealed by the same authority if not satisfactory. The law has been attacked because the Board of three supervisors receive no pay. In our opinion this is one of the best features of the law, as it will have a tendency to secure the services of men who are interested in good roads at the lowest possible cost. And it is our hope that the farmers of the State will make an effort at the coming February election to put the law into operation in good shape, and whatever its defects are can be remedied at the next session of the Legislature.

STATE ROAD LAW

At the last Legislature, through the efforts of the Grange, the part which the township and county pay toward the building of a State road was reduced from one-sixth to one-eighth each. Another change is that applications must be filed by May 1st of each year or the money will go to those counties that have applications filed for more than their share of the state aid. This state road law needs some radical changes because it is impossible for the State Department to build roads in 67 counties in the state at the same time, unless it has a regiment of men at Harrisburg. This is too expensive and slow a business. The red tape around this law must be removed. The money paid direct to the counties. The department having the overseeing power with the right to withhold the appropriation if a road is not properly built. The cost of these roads are excessive and we are opposed to bonding counties and townships for their construction. It would seem reasonable that some cheaper method could be devised for building many roads which would answer the same purpose as the more costly ones. Another subject that is coming up and creating a great deal of trouble is the reckless use of automobiles on our public roads. It has come to pass that we farmers are afraid to send our wives and daughters out with a carriage lest they be injured or killed. So far the automobile people have paid little or no tax toward building or maintaining our country roads, and while under the law they have a right to travel them, we insist that they use the greatest care.

SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS

The appropriation to Township High schools was increased from $100,000 to $200,000 at the last session of the Legislature through the efforts of the Grange. Our common school appropriation should be increased. We are not appropriating as much to them as we did when the treasury carried no surplus, because there are deductions made that were not made at that time.

DIRECT LEGISLATION

On this subject we quote from our report of last year, as follows:—

"Relative to the initiative and referendum the Grange cannot afford to take a backward step when we consider that this is no new thing, except perhaps, the name. Many questions in the past have been referred to the people for their approval or disapproval. The constitution gives us a right to petition Congress and the Legislature in favor or against measures. The initiative and referendum in only a more extended use of privileges we now possess and its adoption is sure to come. It seems to be a wise method to overthrow the work of corrupt officials and give the people a chance to enact laws in their interests."

PURE FOOD LEGISLATION

We congratulate the State Grange upon having secured the enactment several years ago of a state oleo law, which, under its vigorous enforcement by our present Dairy and Food Commissioner, has proven itself to be highly efficient. In this age of food grafters it is highly necessary to have a National pure food law establishing uniform regulations in all states. Honest manufacturers, as well as consumers, are entitled to this protection. We favor striking out the word "knowingly" in the Federal oleo law and insist that no reduction be made in the tax upon colored oleo.

We favor a parcel post, Postal savings bank, election of U. S. Senators by a direct vote of the people, and endorse the action of the President in his efforts to grant greater powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission as was intended when the act was originally passed. There is no subject on which the people are so thoroughly united. We favor the passage of a law allowing the manufacture of de-naturalized alcohol. We believe there should be some changes in our present tariff laws. For instance, can anyone give a reason why we should have a tariff on lumber and then spend millions for forestry, permitting our trusts and monopolies to sell cheaper abroad than at home.

In conclusion we wish to emphasize the fact that in order to secure the needed legislation we must be alert. The appointment of Legislative committees in our Subordinate and Pomona Granges will help us materially. The committee extends its thanks to the newspapers that have so ably championed the measures in which farmers are vitally interested.

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ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the policy holders of the Briarcreek Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company of Lime Ridge, Pa., will be held at the Hall of Centre Grange No. 56 P. of H. on Tuesday January 9 th, 1906, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., for the election of twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

H. H. BROWN,
Secretary

Dec. 21, 3t

At Whary's China Store.

Salad dishes from 15 cents to $2.50. Orange bowls, $2.00 to $2.50. Chocolate sets, 25 cents to $6.50. Sugar and cream sets, 25 cents to $2.50. Cereal Jars, 50 cents to $2.75 Jardiniers, 17 cents to $4.50. Bread and butter plates, from 10 cents each to $6.70 per dozen.

Fine line of hand painted china in odd pieces. 2t

Pocket Books for ladies and gentlemen at Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

The Smallest Coins.

The natives of the Malay Peninsula have in use the very smallest current coin in the world. It is a sort of wafer, made from the resinous juice of a tree, and is worth about one-ten-thousandth of a penny. The smallest metal coin in circulation at the present day is the Portuguese three-reis piece, worth twelve-one-hundredths of a penny. The smallest coin circulating officially in any part of the British empire is the five-millosima piece of Gibraltar, about half a farthing.—Lahore Tribune.

Great Depths of Ocean.

A French writer in a scientific magazine tells of the great ocean depths of 28,000 to 30,000 feet, the temperature tending toward zero, the perpetual darkness ranging below depths of about 1,280 feet. At that level plants, deprived of light, cannot exist. The organs of sight, not being used, have become atrophied and disappeared. Yet there is light even in that sightless world. A German exploring ship found a fish with enormous eyes at a depth of 6,400 feet.—Exchange.

Eccentricities of the Shah.

Recently he came upon a kitten that immediately charmed him. For a while the shah played with the kitten, and at last he picked it up and presented it to the grand vizier with the instructions to take good care of it. Its owner, the wife of a gardener, ventured to protest. She loved the kitten, she could not part with it; but the grand vizier threw her a piece of gold, silenced her with an awful look, and walked off with the kitten under his arm.

India's Mounted Nurse Corps.

India has a staff of mounted army nurses. The Indian government allows these ladies of the Indian nursing service 30 rupees a month for the upkeep of their horses, and free conveyance of their animals to and from active service. This corps of nurses are all ladies of good social position, and have to undergo three years' training in a general hospital before qualifying.

A Valuable Crown.

The Pope has ordered a firm of Florence jewelers to manufacture a crown set with imitation stones for the image at the Virgin in the basilica of the Vatican, in place of a crown containing gems valued at $7,500,000, which is to be deposited in the vaults of the Vatican.

Hindu children are remarkable for their precocity. Many of them are skillful workmen at an age when European children are learning the alphabet. A boy of 7 may be a skillful wood carver, while some of the handsomest rugs are woven by children not yet in their teens.

Fortunate is the man who is a hero to his wife.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE---GRAVEL.

"I have long resolved that I would apprise you of the deep sense of obligation which I feel. There is nothing which I now enjoy that I do not owe to the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy at a time when I was suffering all that a human being could endure. My troubles began in my kidneys and

I Never Expected to Recover.

I was compelled to use a cane when I walked, and I finally got so weak that I could not stand alone. My physician said I had Bright's Disease, which was, indeed, alarming information. To add to my affliction, after I had been ill about two years, I had a bad attack of gravel. I saw Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy advertised in our paper. After using one bottle I threw away my cane and went to New York on a visit, and three bottles cured me. I have never had a return of gravel, nor of the pains or weakness in the back, and though I am over sixty years of age

I Am Now Vigorous and Strong

as I was in my prime. I do all my own work and rarely know what it is to be tired. What physicians and all of the many remedies I had taken could not do Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy did; it stayed the disease and made me a strong, vigorous woman."

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The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special personally-conducted tour through California, to leave New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on January 25 by the "Golden Gate Special," composed exclusively of Pullman parlor-smoking, dining, drawing-room, sleeping, compartment, and observation cars, returning by Feb. 23. This special train will be run over the entire route. The best hotels will be used where extended stops are made, but the train will be at the constant command of the party.

Round-trip tickets covering all necessary expenses, $375 from all points on Pennsylvania Railroad except Pittsburg, from which point the rate will be $370.

For itineraries and further information apply to ticket agents; C. A. Studds, Eastern Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Ave., New York; Hugh Hasson, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; B. M. Newbold, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.

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